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REPORT
ON
THE
WORKS
PROGRAM

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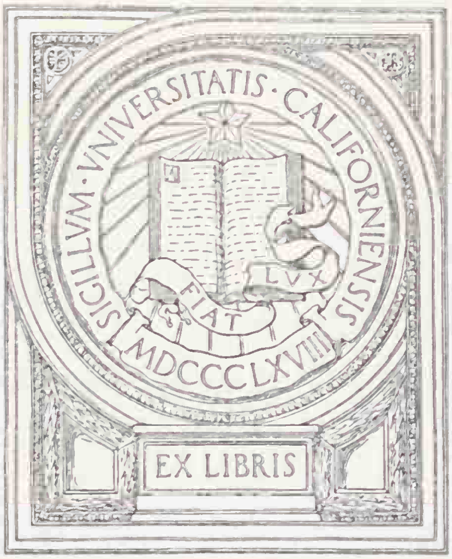

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REPORT

ON THE WORKS PROGRAM

●

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator

DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND RECORDS

UNIV OF CALIF
MEDICAL SCHOOL

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1936

March 16, 1936

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1936

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
California

District Seven
450 Mission Street
San Francisco

March 20, 1936

W. P. A.
Bulletin #18

To: ALL W. P. A. WORKERS

The following regulation was issued by Harry L. Hopkins Federal Administrator, on March 13, 1936:

> "No employee of the Works Progress Administration, either administrative or engaged on a project, is required to make any contribution to any political party.
>
> "No Works Progress Administration employee's job will be in jeopardy because of the failure of said employee to make such contribution.
>
> "No employee of the Works Progress Administration shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party and evidence of such solicitation will be cause for immediate discharge. The question of whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of said employee.
>
> "No person shall be employed or discharged by the Works Progress Administration on the ground of his support or non-support of any candidate of any political organization."

The above regulation shall be posted on all W.P.A. projects pursuant to instructions issued by Frank Y. McLaughlin, Administrator, State of California.

Bayly Hipkins.
BAYLY HIPKINS
Director of District #7

44784

(D.7:B)
(B-18)

INTERESTING FACTS
about the
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

WORKS

3,000,000 unemployed put to work.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Under construction are projects valued at $160,000,000, which will provide improved roads for millions of farmers.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

5,300 schools built or repaired.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (excluding schools)

4,200 structures erected or repaired.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

5,000 parks and playgrounds constructed or improved.

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS

6,300 plants built or repaired.

CONSERVATION (flood and erosion control)

3,000 projects under construction.

AIRPORTS

328 projects in operation.

UTILITIES (electric)

130 systems installed or repaired.

AMERICAN YOUTH

289,000 young people of high-school and college age being assisted to continue their studies. This keeps them out of the present over-crowded ranks of idle labor.

A MORE DETAILED SUMMARY IS PROVIDED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

SUMMARY

THE WORKS PROGRAM

See page 1.

The Works Program is a consolidation of the emergency work activities of the Federal Government. It is financed by funds appropriated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which gave expression to the policy that, in place of direct relief, aid for the unemployed was to take the form of useful public work. Under this program over 3,850,000 persons were employed at the end of February.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

PROJECTS

See pages 1, 2, 25–37, 81.

The W. P. A. is conducting 69,000 projects throughout the country. Seventy-nine percent of the 3,850,000 workers are employed on these projects.

LABOR AVAILABLE

See pages 3, 4, 20–23, 26–28.

Construction projects account for over four-fifths (81 percent) of the total value of W. P. A. projects selected for operation. Four-fifths of the persons on relief rolls eligible for employment under the Works Program were manual and unskilled workers. Relatively these workers are more numerous on the relief rolls than in the general population, in which they compose less than three-fifths of the total number gainfully employed. This composition of the available labor supply is reflected in the program by the predominance of construction projects which require a large supply of manual and unskilled labor. "White collar" workers, on the other hand, are less than half as numerous in the relief population as in the general population. Accordingly, as the table on page 27 shows, only 7.3 percent of W. P. A. money is being used on "white collar" projects.

SPONSORS

See pages 19, 26–29.

Four out of every five W. P. A. dollars go directly into workers' wages. Local governing bodies contribute approximately 19 percent (amounting to almost 222 million dollars) of the value of W. P. A. projects selected for operation. These contributions consist chiefly of materials, thus permitting development of substantial projects without diverting too large a proportion of Federal funds from the major purpose of providing wages for workers.

CONSTRUCTION

See pages 26–29, 33.

Almost three quarters of all W. P. A. projects are for the four major types of public improvements:

1. *Highways, roads, and streets*

   More than 23,000 projects, valued at $461,633,000 (over a fifth of which is being contributed by sponsors), and providing more than 83,000,000 man-hours of work per month (41 percent of the total), have been selected for operation.

2. *Public buildings*

   Nine thousand five hundred buildings, including over 5,000 schools, are being erected or repaired. These represent a cost of nearly $116,000,000, of which local sponsors contribute almost a quarter.

3. *Water supply and sewers*

   Disease caused by impure water and lack of adequate sanitation facilities is being checked at its source in many communities by the construction of nearly 2,000 water purification and supply systems, almost 4,000 sewer systems, and the prosecution of 2,300 sanitation and health projects.

4. *Parks and playgrounds*

   In the interest of health and recreation, nearly 29,000,000 hours of labor have gone for the improvement of almost 5,000 parks and playgrounds.

5. *Other construction*

   Work on 16 generating plants and the installation of 52 transmission lines has enabled many communities to provide more adequate electric facilities to their citizens.

   Over $65,000,000 is being spent for 2,989 sorely needed flood control and conservation projects, which will help to prevent a recurrence of the recent disastrous loss of life and property occasioned by floods.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

See pages 27, 29, 30.

Farm-to-market road work is providing improved means of transportation for millions of farmers, making markets accessible for their produce, bringing schools within easier reach of their children, and enabling rural mail carriers to make more regular deliveries in rainy weather. Nearly 10,000 road projects, valued at $158,733,000 and amounting to 14 percent of the value of all projects selected for operation, are under construction. This program, of course, does not include work carried on under the Bureau of Public Roads. The bulk of Federal money spent on roads goes for pay rolls, since the 27 percent put up by sponsors for the most part takes care of materials. At the end of December over 360,000 men were working on farm-to-market road projects in 47 States.

AIRPORTS

See pages 30, 31.

The airport program looks to the needs of the future. With air travel growing by leaps and bounds in the United States, the fields of today will be inadequate tomorrow. Heavier planes require larger and more durable landing fields. Emergency fields are needed off the main lines to cut the toll of accidents. Airports are being drained, filled in, and leveled, new runways added and old runways paved, hangars are being constructed, beacon lights installed, and markers put up.

ART, MUSIC, THEATRE, WRITERS' PROGRAM

See pages 22, 33–34.

Less than 1 percent of the persons on relief rolls have devoted their lives to the arts. These people have neither the requisite skills nor the physical stamina to engage in construction. To provide suitable employment to those of the relief population normally engaged in artistic endeavor, a Nation-wide cultural program has been undertaken. Although only a small percent of the appropriation is being spent for these projects, they were carefully selected with the aim of enriching the cultural life of the Nation. Writing, music, painting, and the drama have always been recognized as vital aspects of civilized life.

YOUTH

See pages 34–35.

The National Youth Administration is helping to preserve the morale and self-respect of 289,000 young people of high-school and college age who might otherwise increase the present overcrowded ranks of idle labor. One hundred and sixty-five thousand secondary-school students and 119,000 college students, as well as 2,900 prospective M. A.'s and 1,800 candidates for doctor's degrees, receive aid under this program. In addition to educational aid, the program includes youth work relief, job guidance and placement, apprentice training, and community activities.

SUMMARY

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

See pages 39–42.

The Public Works Administration has issued grants and loans of approximately $480,000,000 to State and community governmental organizations for construction work in which schools and other educational buildings predominate. Water-supply and sewer systems, municipal buildings, hospitals, and other public buildings follow in importance. Funds provided locally account for 35 percent of the total cost of more than $743,000,000. Housing projects now being carried on call for an expenditure of over $100,000,000 in Federal funds and will provide facilities for about 75,000 persons.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

See pages 43–44.

Through the Civilian Conservation Corps nearly half a million young men are being provided with healthful employment in conserving and developing the Nation's natural resources. The table on page 43 bears eloquent testimony to the value of the work accomplished by this section of the Works Program. Over a million rods of fences have been built or repaired, almost 115,000,000 forest trees have been planted, harmful rodents have been controlled on over 5,000,000 acres of land, more than 900,000 man-days of labor have gone toward fire fighting and fire control, nearly 2,500 bridges have been constructed, and almost 500,000 soil-erosion check dams have been built.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

See pages 45–47.

Under the Resettlement Administration more than 333,000 destitute farm families in all parts of the country were being assisted, as of November 30, in readjusting their debts, obtaining necessary capital goods, and the like. Plans are being perfected for the transfer of 20,000 families from submarginal lands (which will be devoted henceforth to forestation, grazing, and wildlife protection) to places better suited to agriculture.

PUBLIC ROADS

See pages 49–50.

Under the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture 73,353 persons were at work by December 28 on the construction of highways throughout the country. For grade-crossing elimination $200,000,000 has been appropriated, and $300,000,000 for other highway projects.

OTHER AGENCIES

See page 51.

Other governmental agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Labor, Navy, War, and Treasury, account for allocations of over $375,000,000 through December 31, 1935.

See pages 60–62, 64.

The Corps of Engineers of the War Department is spending the largest portion of this sum, with $88,000,000 going for dredging, channel improvements, and general improvement of inland waterways, and $42,000,000 for 34 flood-control projects. The Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department is using $82,650,000 of the total on irrigation projects.

See pages 53–55.

Allocations totaling $16,559,817 have been made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Forest Service has received allocations of $13,827,500 for fire prevention and control, shelterbelt and forest planting, and the development of fish and game preserves. The Soil Conservation Service is spending $21,000,000 to prove the value of erosion control to farmers.

See pages 63–67.

The Treasury will spend over $6,000,000 of its allocation on taxation studies; $5,263,995 on repair and construction of Coast Guard Stations and equipment; and $3,450,000 on public health studies. The Navy's $17,345,470 goes for work on yards and docks. The Commerce Department will spend $10,207,944 on business census projects, improvements to fisheries and lighthouses, and tests of building material under the Bureau of Standards. Over $11,000,000 is allotted to the Rural Electrification Administration, $1,234,120 to the Veterans' Administration, $211,500 to the Library of Congress, and $200,000 to the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

PREFACE

More than 3,800,000 persons were employed under the Works Program by the first of March 1936. This report, in reviewing developments leading to the attainment of this goal, summarizes the expansion of the Program as a whole, the distribution of the available funds, the experiences of the participating agencies, and the provisions governing the operation of the Program. The major portion of the report reviews the progress of the Works Program through December 1935, while more recent developments are presented in a section of the appendix. Detailed statistics covering the Program conclude the report.

The responsibility of the Works Progress Administration for the presentation of this information was set forth in the Executive order establishing it on May 6, 1935. The order included the following among the functions outlined for this Administration:

It shall be responsible to the President for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the Works Program as a whole.

It shall formulate and require uniform periodic reports of progress on all projects.

It shall formulate and administer a system of uniform periodic reports of the employment on projects.

For the data relating to expenditures made and obligations incurred under the Works Program this report is indebted to the records of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department.

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CHAPTER 1. SUMMARY OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

BASIS OF PRESENT RELIEF POLICY

The Works Program, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, marks a new phase in Federal relief policy. The Program is based on the concept that the aid to the destitute unemployed should be given in the form of useful work instead of relief grants. Work provided under the Program has taken the place of Federal grants for direct relief to a large part of the destitute unemployed who are able to work. At the same time dependent persons, unable to work, became the responsibility of State and local governments assisted through grants-in-aid as provided under the Federal Social Security Act.

Relief requirements arising from unemployment are primarily Nation-wide in scope. Because the causes of unemployment are not of local origin or within the bounds of local control, and because State and local financial resources are not geared to meet the need resulting from large-scale industrial unemployment, Federal assumption of responsibility for aid to the employable destitute becomes imperative.

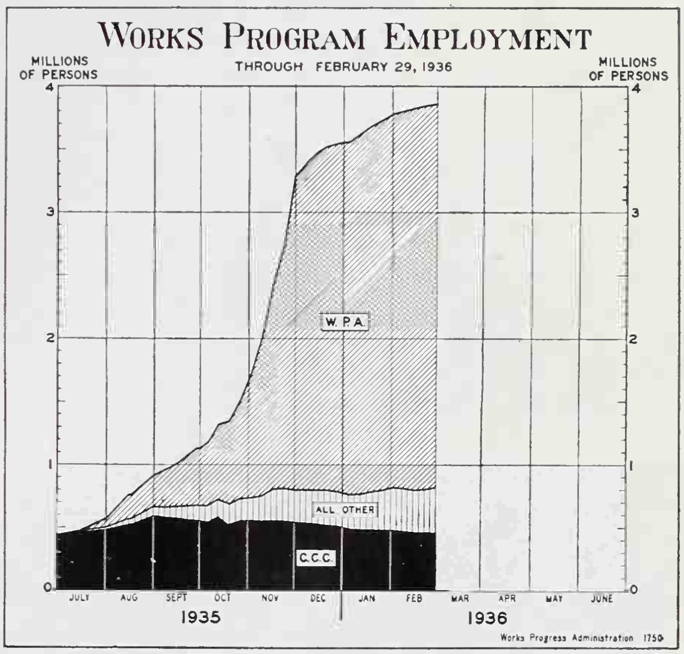
With the cessation of grants to States for direct relief purposes, the present Federal relief problem centers around the 3,800,000 employable members of families and single persons now employed under the new Works Program. This problem is intimately connected with employment opportunities in private industry, and governmental aid will be necessary as long as prolonged mass unemployment persists.

SURVEY AND CURRENT STATUS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

Employment.—By December 1935 the initial objective of the Works Program had been attained in the employment of about 3,500,000 persons. At the same time final grants for direct relief were made to the States by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. During January and February employment continued to increase, reaching a total of 3,850,000 by the end of February. Employment under the Program is distributed throughout the country in accordance with the severity of the relief problem, the size of the program in each State being adjusted to the number of destitute unemployed persons in that State.

The present Works Program represents a combination and coordination of almost all Federal agencies engaged in public work. Agencies supervising the operation of work projects include the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the regular Departments of the United States Government.

Of the 3,853,000 persons at work on February 29, 1936, 3,039,000 or almost 80 percent of the total were employed by the Works Progress Administration. Another 12 percent, or more than 459,000 persons were engaged in Emergency Conservation Work, largely in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The remaining 355,000 workers were employed on projects under the supervision of 40 other Federal agencies.



Works Program employment, by agencies
February 29, 1936

Total	3,853,000
Works Progress Administration	3,039,000
Emergency Conservation Work (C. C. C.)	459,000
Public Works Administration	41,000
Resettlement Administration	[1] 47,000
Department of Agriculture:	
Bureau of Public Roads	68,000
All other	60,000
Department of Commerce	18,000
Department of Interior:	
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	30,000
All other	6,000
Department of Navy	17,000
Department of Treasury	11,000
Department of War	54,000
All other agencies	3,000

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[1] Not including families assisted under the Rural Rehabilitation Program.

It is expected that the February 29 employment will represent the approximate peak of employment for the Works Program as a whole. As seasonal work in agriculture, in private construction, and in other industries opens up in the spring, the need for employment under the Works Program will decline. During this period, however, the work of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Works Administration and most of the other agencies will also expand materially. Many workers now employed by the Works Progress Administration are expected to secure jobs either in private employment or with other agencies operating under the Works Program during the coming months. It is expected that, as the result of these factors, employment under the Works Progress Administration will be reduced from over 3,000,000 employees at the end of February to approximately 2,300,000 by the end of June.

Allocations and expenditures.—Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 a total of $4,880,000,000 was made available for the Works Program. Of this sum, $4,000,000,000 was appropriated directly by the act, while a sum not to exceed $880,000,000 was provided from various unexpended balances of previous appropriations. The act placed limitations upon the amount to be expended under each of a number of specific classes, subject to alteration solely by the President whose changes were restricted to an increase of not more than 20 percent of the total appropriation.

Through December 31, 1935, the President had approved and the Comptroller General countersigned warrants for allocations totaling $4,236,981,642. Almost 3 billion dollars of this amount had been allocated specifically for work projects, while the remainder went largely for relief, although a portion was used for administrative purposes, employee compensation, and the purchase of land. During the first 9 weeks of 1936 additional warrants amounting to $169,355,407 were countersigned, bringing the total allocations on February 29 up to $4,406,337,049.

Reports from the Treasury indicate that more than a third of the amount available had been expended by the end of 1935. Checks totaling slightly more than $1,672,000,000 had been issued up to that time. By the end of February expenditures had increased to $2,210,000,000 or approximately half the total amount allocated. The bulk of these expenditures had been made by three independent agencies—the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and Emergency Conservation Work (C. C. C.). More than three-quarters of the total Works Program expenditures charged against the regular executive departments of the Government were made by the Department of Agriculture and the War Department.

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

Numerous Federal agencies have cooperated in the successful operation of the Works Program. The work programs of the regular Departments were continued on an expanded basis and the Civilian Conservation Corps (Emergency Conservation Work) and the Public Works Administration were brought within the framework of the general program. The new agencies created with authority to operate work projects were the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

To assist in administering the program, the Advisory Committee on Allotments was organized to advise the President on allocations during the early months of the Program. The United States Employment Service was made responsible for the registration and initial assignment of persons to work projects. The determination of eligibility and the certification of persons from the relief rolls for employment on the Program was the responsibility of State Relief Administrations and Departments of Public Welfare. Accounting for funds, disbursing funds and purchasing materials and supplies became the responsibility of the Department of the Treasury.

The Works Progress Administration was assigned two major functions by the Executive order creating it on May 6, 1935. The W. P. A. has responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole", as well as authority to carry out an extensive work program under its own direct supervision. The W. P. A. has set up State Administrations in every State, charged with carrying out the Program in the States.

Projects of the W. P. A. are initiated by cities, counties, towns, or other public agencies. Applications for projects are submitted by a local governmental agency, called a sponsor, to the District and State offices of the W. P. A. If approved by the State Works Progress Administration office, the projects are forwarded to Washington for approval or disapproval by the Federal Works Progress Administration and by the President.

Through February 29, 1936, allocations of $1,234,685,718 had been made to the W. P. A. to carry out its part of the Works Program. In order to allow the greatest leeway to the State Administrations in choosing projects best suited to the employment needs of each State, the President has approved State W. P. A. projects to the value of more than $5,000,000,000. From this reservoir, State Administrators select projects for operation which will employ persons from the relief rolls on work that is within a reasonable distance from their homes and is as nearly as possible in keeping with their previous occupations and work experience.

The projects actually selected and put into operation by the W. P. A. State Administrations can be divided into two broad classifications—construction and non-construction projects. Construction projects, for new construction, repairs, modernization and improvements, involve the greater number of projects and a predominant percentage of costs (more than 80 percent of the total funds).

The most important construction projects are those involving work on highways, roads and streets, and on public buildings, which together account for almost 50 percent of the total funds allotted for the projects which have been selected for operation. Other construction work includes parks and playgrounds, water supply and sewer systems, and airports. The remaining fifth of the funds are designated for various kinds of non-construction projects such as forestation and erosion control, goods projects, and sanitation and health projects. Into this category also fall the professional and non-manual projects, including the educational program and the projects for artists, musicians, actors, and writers.

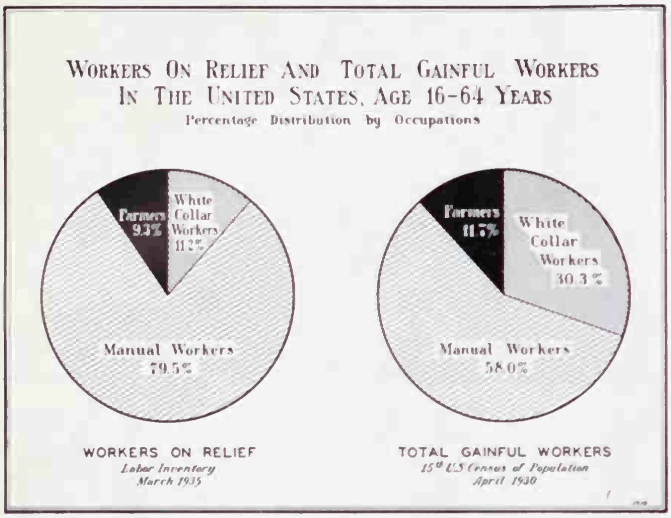
Forty-four bureaus or divisions of 14 other major administrative agencies have received allocations for work projects, the largest allocations going to Emergency Conservation Work and the Bureau of Public Roads, which received $526,584,000 and $491,000,000, respectively. The Non-Federal Division of P. W. A. with allocations of $339,380,000 is next, followed by the Resettlement Administration with $167,169,000 for work projects and rural rehabilitation. The Corps of Engineers, with approximately $132,000,000, and the Housing Division of P. W. A. are the only other agencies which have received allocations totaling more than $100,000,000. Other agencies to which sizable allocations have been made include the Bureau of Reclamation with $82,650,000, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration with $32,152,000, the Soil Conservation Service with $21,000,000, the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with more than $15,000,000, and the Quartermaster Corps and the Forest Service, each with a little less than this amount. Four other agencies have allocations ranging from 5 to 10 million dollars.

Funds allocated for Emergency Conservation Work are used largely to finance the conservation work done in connection with Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The Bureau of Public Roads is using its $491,000,000 for the construction of highways, the elimination of grade crossings, and other highway repair and maintenance work. P. W. A. non-Federal funds are allotted to a great number of construction projects for schools, municipal buildings, sewer systems, water works, etc., while the Housing Division of the P. W. A. concentrates on slum clearance and the building of a number of low-cost housing units. The funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration are used primarily for rural rehabilitation and resettlement as well as suburban resettlement. This Administration has taken over the functions of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior, the Land Program and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the F. E. R. A. and the Land Policy Section of the A. A. A. In similar fashion the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has been using its funds for subsistence homesteads,

STREET PAVING AND REPAIR PROJECTS ARE OPERATING IN MANY CITIES.

for resettlement, and for the general reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economic life of the island. While the Rural Electrification Administration does not engage directly in construction, it was set up under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 to facilitate the financing of the construction of electric distribution and transmission lines in rural areas now without electric service.

To a considerable extent the types of work done on projects supervised by the remaining agencies supplement their regular work. The Bureau of Reclamation is expanding its regular program with 30 projects for reclamation of waste lands, including the building of new dams, flood control, and irrigation projects. A greatly enlarged program for improving inland water transportation and an expanded program for channel dredging, for hydroelectric power development and for reservoir construction, is provided for under the allocation to the Corps of Engineers. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has received allocations for the general rehabilitation of yards, docks, waterfront grounds, marine buildings, etc., as well as a number of new construction projects.



The Bureaus of Animal Industry and of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have expanded their programs to eradicate animal diseases and to stamp out noxious plants and insects which ravage fields and forests. Fire prevention and similar work is being performed by the Forest Service, while the Soil Conservation Service is carrying forward a program of erosion control (including research work) to demonstrate to farmers the most efficient methods of soil use and conservation.

Research and survey projects represent another important type of work being done by some of the agencies. Examples of this work are the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935 operated by the Bureau of the Census, and the Study of Income Tax Returns supervised by the Secretary's Office in the Treasury Department. The Survey of Public Health, which includes studies of chronic disease, of occupational mortality and morbidity rates, and of hospital facilities and outpatient clinics, is being carried on by the Bureau of the Public Health Service. These and other research projects are designed to add to public information and to assist the Bureaus in the more efficient handling of their regular work, as well as to point out the need or advisability of new legislation.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON RELIEF

In order to adhere to the policy of adapting work as nearly as possible to the skills of the available labor on the relief rolls, knowledge of the occupations of these workers is essential. An inventory taken in March 1935 indicates that about four-fifths of the employable persons on the relief rolls who possess work experience are manual workers (other than farmers), almost 10 percent are farmers, and 11 percent may be designated as white-collar workers. The manual workers who include unskilled laborers in both industry and agriculture, semiskilled workers, skilled workers and foremen, and domestic and personal service workers, are relatively much more numerous on the relief rolls than in the general population where they compose less than three-fifths of the total number gainfully employed. On the other hand, the white-collar workers and farmers who make up the remaining fifth of the employable persons on relief rolls who have work experience are only about half as numerous in the relief population as in the total population. The relative importance of these types of workers among the employable persons with work experience on the relief rolls and their importance among the total gainfully employed are illustrated by the accompanying chart.

In addition to the employable persons with previous work experience, a large number of inexperienced but employable persons are found on the relief rolls. This inexperienced group which makes up about a sixth of the total employable persons on relief is composed predominantly of young persons between 16 and 25 years of age who have reached working age during the depression and have never found employment. The remainder of the employable persons with no work experience are women—largely housewives forced upon the labor market by economic necessity. More detailed information on the occupational characteristics of employable persons on the relief rolls is presented in another section of this report.

WORKS PROGRAM PROCEDURES

With knowledge of the composition of the labor supply and with funds provided by statute, an operating mechanism becomes imperative, in order to transmute these two elements into an efficiently operating program. The basic regulations to govern the organization of the Program by which considerably more than 3,500,000 persons have been put to work were outlined in a series of Executive orders, subsequently amplified by Administrative orders issued by the Works Progress Administration. The application of these regulations may be illustrated by tracing chronologically the typical development of projects.

Projects of the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration were initiated by municipalities or other local governmental units through filing an application to W. P. A. or P. W. A. After approval, these project applications were submitted to the Division of Applications and Information of the National Emergency Council. Projects to be operated by other Federal agencies were initiated by the agencies themselves. The applications in such cases were submitted by the agency concerned to the National Emergency Council. Copies of each application were forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget for review, and in the case of non-W. P. A. projects were then sent to the W. P. A. for investigation as to the availability of relief labor at the location of the project. (W. P. A. projects were reviewed with respect to this factor prior to submission to the National Emergency Council.) The next step was the submission of the application to the President's Advisory Committee on Allotments, composed of representatives of Government, business, labor, agriculture, and the United States Conference of Mayors. The Advisory Committee presented its recommendations to the President. If the President approved the project the Treasury Department was instructed to issue a warrant. Upon approval of the warrant by the Comptroller General, the agency was informed that the funds allocated had been placed to its credit in the Treasury.

By October 1935, after the bulk of allocations had been made, the intermediate steps involving the submission of the application to the National Emergency Council and the Advisory Committee on Allotments were omitted and applications as authorized were presented directly to the President through the Bureau of the Budget.

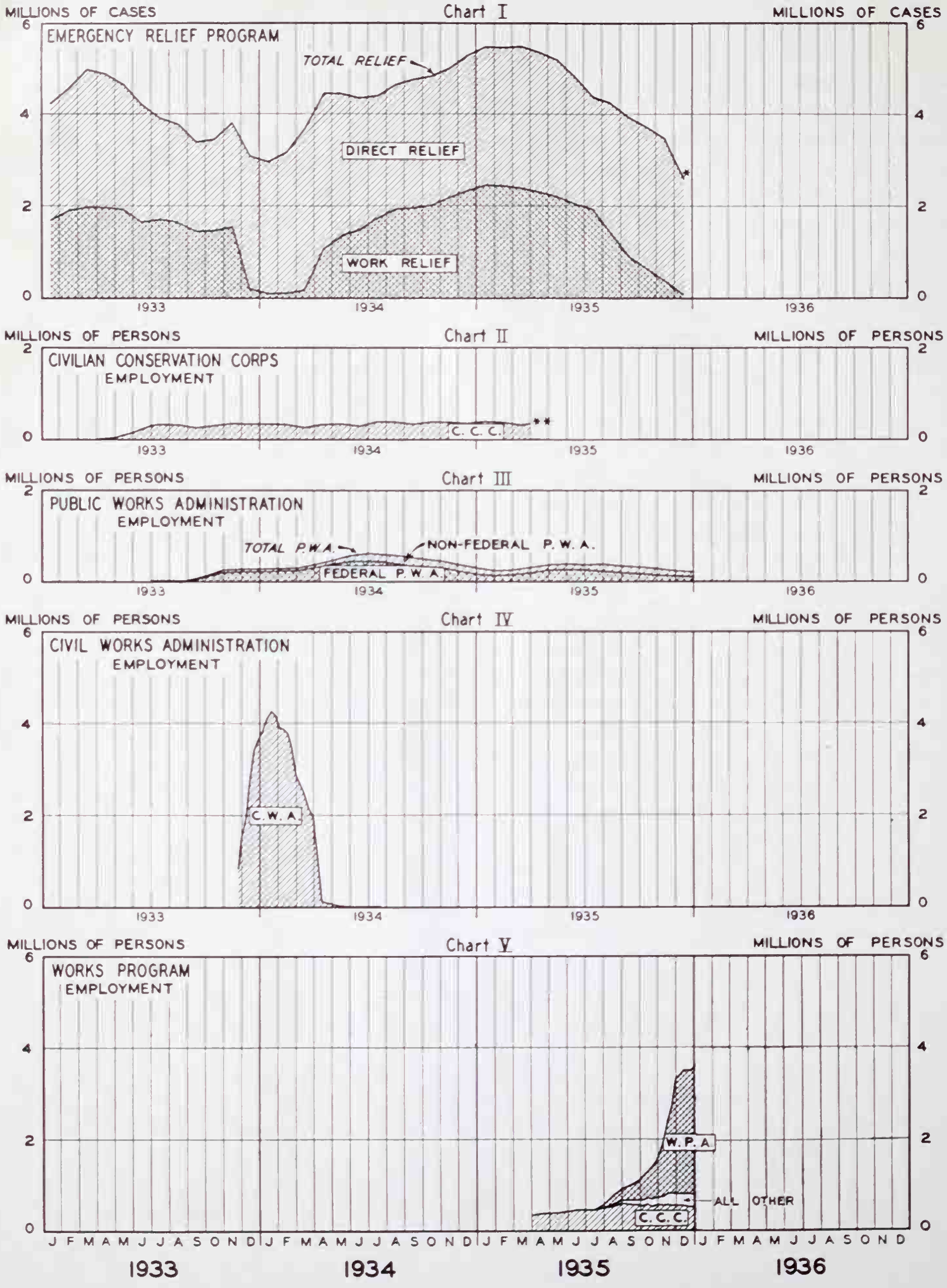
Now under the control of the prosecuting agency, the project could be divided into separate operating units if necessary; and a project manager, authorized to sign pay rolls, hire workers, etc., appointed by the agency for each unit. Materials and supplies are requisitioned from the Procurement Division of the Treasury. At this stage the project is ready to hire workers.

A requisition for workers, giving descriptions of the skills desired, is submitted to the United States Employment Service or other assignment agency which maintains records of all persons eligible for assignment to the Works Program. These records contain the names of all persons on relief who have been certified by the local relief administration as eligible for employment. Upon receiving a requisition, the Employment Service assigns the desired number of workers to the project. At least 90 percent of the total workers must have been taken from the relief rolls except on projects specifically exempted from this provision.

Except for work prosecuted under contract in which prevailing hourly rates are paid, and except for certain other authorized exemptions, the security-wage scale specified by the President is applicable. This monthly wage varies in accordance with the skill of the worker, the geographical region and the size of the community.

Responsibility for the coordination of the entire Program has been given to the Works Progress Administration. State W. P. A. Administrators review the work schedules and labor requirements of all projects and keep in touch with the development of projects in order to insure a smooth flow of operations.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS



* INCLUDES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM WHO ALSO RECEIVED RELIEF DURING DECEMBER, PENDING RECEIPT OF THEIR FIRST FULL PAY CHECK

** C.C.C. CONTINUED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM IN CHART V

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1655

CHAPTER II. THE BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

The depression, beginning in the last few months of 1929, has been without precedent in the United States. It is true that the country had experienced severe panics and depressions in the course of its history but in none of the previous recessions was the volume of unemployment so great nor was so large a proportion of the working population without jobs as in recent years. Early in 1933 it is estimated that some 15 million persons were out of work. This represented nearly one-third of the labor supply in the country. At no other period had the unemployment problem in this country reached so acute a stage as this. Moreover, the severity of the decline and the length of the depression period are without parallel. Employment and industrial production dropped rapidly in the latter half of 1929, and continued to fall until the low point of 1932 and early 1933 was reached, a decline of nearly four years. This mass unemployment, still serious despite 2½ years of recovery, brought with it a problem of poverty, misery, and human degradation unprecedented in this country.

The economic upheaval which occurred in the autumn of 1929 found the United States unprepared to meet the relief and unemployment problems of a major depression. Owing to the widespread acceptance of the belief that the Nation had entered a new era of boundless plenty, the economic storm signals of the 1920's were either ignored or wrongly interpreted. As industrial production climbed steadily month by month, the continued distress of agriculture was overlooked. With manufacturing output the greatest in history, automobile production at 5½ million cars, and stock prices steadily going up, it was easy to ignore the fact that in 1929 nearly 2 million workers were unable to find employment in private industry.

But beginning in the fall of 1929, the unsound basis of the prosperity era began to manifest itself more clearly. Nearly all the measuring rods of economic conditions showed a strong downward trend from 1929 until the summer of 1932 and again in the spring of 1933 The decline was particularly sharp in the industries producing durable goods. Pig iron production fell off nearly 80 percent; steel production 75 percent; automobile output declined 75 percent, and residential construction dropped to less than one-tenth of what it had been in 1928. Industrial production as a whole declined nearly 50 percent, and national income shrank from 81 billion dollars in 1929 to 40 billion in 1932, recovering to 42 billion in 1933 and 49 billion in 1934. Similarly, labor income for the country receded to 57 percent of the 1929 level for all types of labor income.

The gravity of the problem of involuntary unemployment became obvious when the estimated number of persons unable to find work increased alarmingly each year, reaching a peak in March 1933. States and localities, with their revenues shrinking, soon found it impossible to handle the relief burden created by such widespread unemployment. It became imperative to draw upon the resources of the Federal Government to bring relief to the destitute unemployed.

The relief burden thus forced upon the Federal Government can be lightened only by an increase in employment opportunities. During the past 2½ years economic recovery has been going forward by a series of cyclical fluctuations of relatively short duration. Following the opening of the Nation's banks in the spring of 1933, business surged forward at a rapid rate in anticipation of higher prices. Sustained recovery was not achieved, however, and production fell off sharply in the latter part of 1933, although it did not sink to the low levels of the spring. At the close of 1933 conditions again began to improve. Progress was made until the summer of 1934, when a recession to a level close to that of the last quarter of 1933 occurred. Beginning in December 1934, business picked up rapidly until late in the spring of 1935. A reversal followed during the summer, but steady improvement during the fall has brought production to levels comparable with those of 1930.

In general 1935 production was about 20 to 35 percent below the level of 1929. Building construction in 1935 was far below normal, amounting to only about one-fourth of the 1928 volume, but the sharp pick-up of residential building in the last half of the year was an encouraging sign. The rapidity of the gains in the production of durable goods in 1935 was likewise favorable.

During the greater part of this period of industrial recovery the relief problem did not diminish. Only in the summer of 1935 did substantial decreases in relief rolls occur, but relief still remains the most urgent socio-economic problem confronting the Nation today. In March 1933 approximately 20,000,000 persons were receiving relief; in March 1935 nearly 5,500,000 families and single persons, representing 21,000,000 persons in all, were receiving assistance. This increase in relief during a period of economic recovery is accounted for in a number of ways. In 1933 considerably less than half of the estimated number of unemployed were receiving aid. The subsequent recovery absorbed many of the unemployed but a large part of the remaining millions were gradually forced on relief as their resources were exhausted. Moreover, the availability of Federal funds and the expansion of emergency relief agencies to virtually every county in the country made it possible to care for a larger proportion of those in need. The drought in 1934 likewise appreciably added to the relief rolls.

To meet the problem of destitution resulting from unemployment the Federal Government inaugurated a number of programs. The relief program, as pointed out above, cared for nearly 5,000,000 families and single persons early in 1933. Under the combined influence of the industrial expansion in the middle of 1933 and the inauguration of the Civil Works Program in the winter of 1933–34, the number of families and single persons declined to less than 3,000,000 in January 1934. Following the termination of the Civil Works Program in March 1934, the relief rolls advanced to over 4,400,000 families and single persons in April 1934 and by March 1935 to nearly 5,500,000, approximately half of whom received work relief. From this point the number on relief declined to some 3,400,000 in November. This decline was due partly to the withdrawal or reduction of Federal relief funds, partly to the reabsorption of many unemployed in industry and agriculture, and in part to the Works Program financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

CONSTRUCTING FORMS FOR CONCRETE PAVING TO IMPROVE A RIVERSIDE ESPLANADE.

During this 2½-year period the Government provided from 300,000 to 400,000 young men with employment through the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition the Public Works Administration projects provided employment for from 200,000 to 600,000 persons. In the winter of 1933–34 the Civil Works Program was launched which employed over 4,100,000 persons during the peak week in January 1934. The trend of relief and of employment on the various work programs are shown on the charts on page 6.

The latest work program, financed by funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, represents a consolidation of the work activities of the Federal Government. Under this Program (as shown in the bottom chart of the series) over 3,500,000 persons had been given employment by the end of 1935.

The passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 marked a new phase in delineating the responsibility of the Federal Government for the solution of the relief problem. Under the division of responsibility postulated by this act the Federal Government recognized and assumed the obligation of caring for a large majority of the great group of persons in need as the result of industrial unemployment, while to the State and local governments was left the primary responsibility for the care of other families in need of aid. This latter group represents for the most part unemployable persons and comprises the types of dependency to which local governments have traditionally provided assistance. To assist the State and local governments in meeting the increasing burden of the latter group, provision was made in the Social

Security Act for grants-in-aid for two large groups of persons in need—the aged and women with dependent children.

At the time the act was introduced into the Congress, it was estimated that 3,500,000 heads of families and single individuals able and willing to work were without employment and in need of aid. Federal responsibility for this group was based upon the Nation-wide character of depression unemployment, the basic cause of the present relief problem. Clearly the causes of unemployment are not of local origin nor is it in the power of any State or locality to remove these causes. Furthermore, the States do not have the credit resources necessary to deal with the relief problems arising out of industrial unemployment. The national character of the relief problem caused by unemployment renders imperative national assistance.

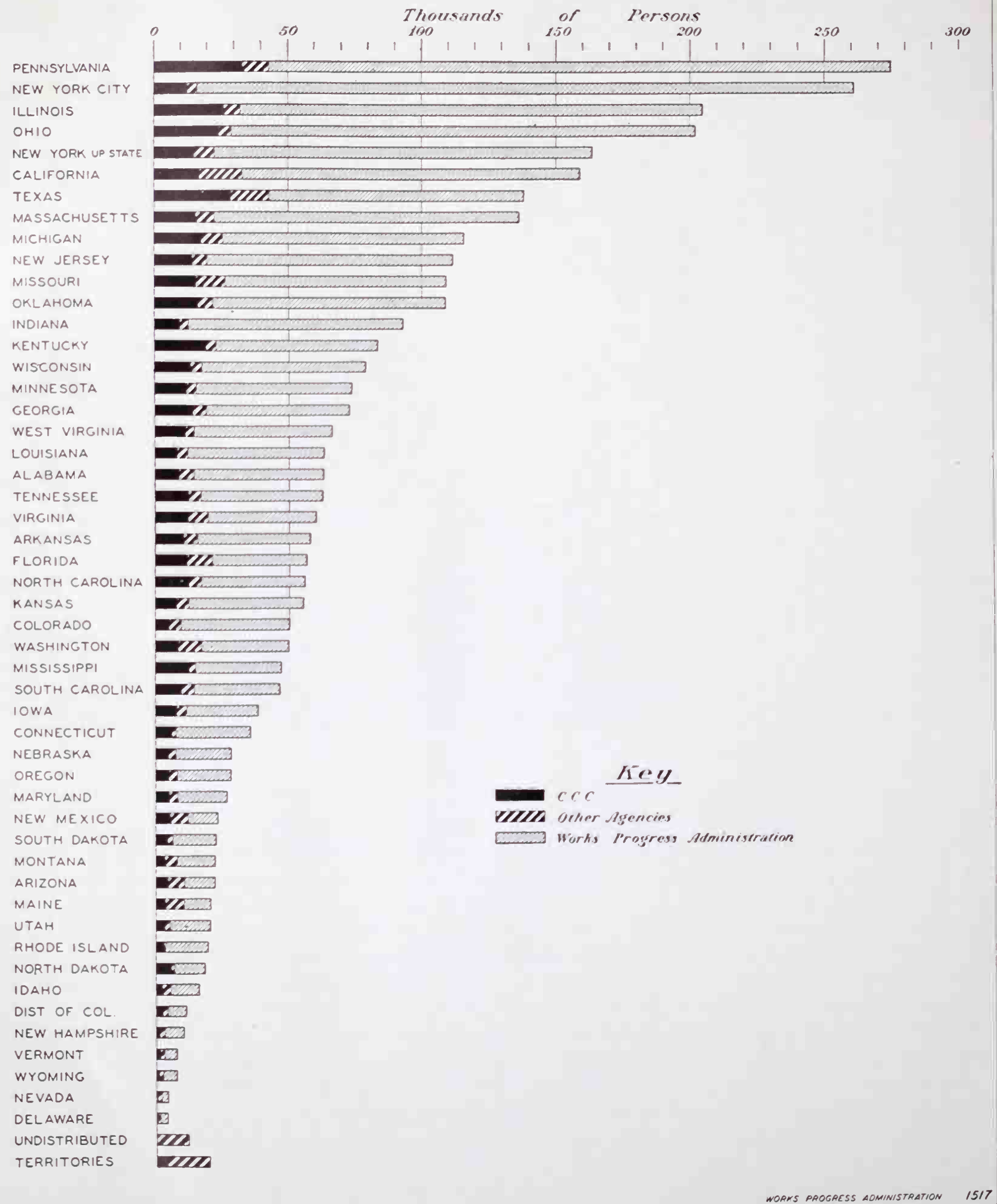
The great forward step in relief policy embodied in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was the recognition of the incompatibility of direct relief with American tradition and the adoption of the policy that aid for the unemployed was to take the form of useful public work. The object of this program is to give people who have been on relief real work, to pay them a security wage which is not based on their budget deficiency, to drop them from the relief rolls; and by this means to give them once more a normal place in community life on a self-supporting basis. Through work the employable person can maintain and perhaps enhance his skill. He remains a valuable asset to the national economy and stands ready to resume his role in private industry despite a period of unemployment. Even more important is the maintenance of morale, forestalling the degeneration that may develop during enforced idleness. The work habits of the individual are maintained and respect of self within the family group and among fellowmen is retained. In short, the family is maintained as an effective unit in the economic and social structure.

To the gains outlined above must be added the large increment to the national wealth in the form of public improvements created by the employment of more than 3,500,000 persons in every community throughout the country. These accomplishments are described later in this report when discussing various types of projects. After balancing the account, a work program may well prove to be less expensive than direct relief. An adequate evaluation must recognize the individual and group benefits implicit in the substitution of work for idleness. It must appraise the true value of the services rendered and the work produced. Taking these factors into consideration, the net cost of a work program is likely to prove less than would the cost of direct relief, despite the larger gross outlay.

FLOOD CONTROL—CONCRETE RETAINING WALLS PREVENT RIVER BANK EROSION.

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY STATES

December 28, 1935



CHAPTER III. THE PROGRAM IN OPERATION

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

By the end of November 1935 the Works Program had substantially attained its goal of putting 3,500,000 persons to work. During subsequent weeks employment continued to expand moderately until on December 28 the total had reached over 3,542,000 persons. Almost 2,751,000 of these workers were employed under W. P. A. State Work Programs, about 519,000 were engaged in Emergency Conservation Work, largely in the Civilian Conservation Corps, while the remaining 272,000 were at work on projects operated by 36 other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program.

Building on a foundation of Emergency Conservation Work, a 2-year-old organization which was employing almost 390,000 men enrolled from all States when it became a part of the Works Program in April 1935, employment expanded slowly during the first months of the Program. By the end of August, when employment on Emergency Conservation Work had reached its peak of about 594,000 workers, this group composed about 65 percent of the total. W. P. A. State Work Programs, after getting under way in July, were operating in 23 States, New York City and the District of Columbia by the end of August. The number of persons employed under them, however, fell a little short of 250,000 or about 27 percent of the total. More than half the W. P. A. workers were located in New York City. Sizable programs were also under way in Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia, which together employed most of the remaining workers. While a few other Federal agencies had projects in operation prior to July, the number of persons employed was small.

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

[Thousands of employees]

Week ending—		Grand total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Total other agencies	Other agencies						
						Agriculture (excluding Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads	P. W. A.	Resettlement Administration [1]	War	All other
July	31	573	70	487	16	7	1	[2] 0	(3)	2	6	(3)
Aug.	17	757	189	529	39	21	3	[2] 0	(3)	4	11	(3)
	31	910	248	594	68	35	8	[2] 0	(3)	3	16	6
Sept.	7	958	300	581	77	40	8	[2] 0	1	3	19	6
	14	1,004	344	573	87	45	9	[2] 0	1	3	22	7
	21	1,065	398	565	102	47	11	[2] 5	1	4	27	7
	28	1,126	456	557	113	51	11	[2] 7	1	4	31	8
Oct.	5	1,177	506	548	123	54	12	[2] 7	1	4	36	9
	12	1,315	594	587	134	57	13	[2] 12	1	4	38	9
	19	1,347	661	526	160	59	14	[2] 27	1	5	42	12
	26	1,505	777	555	173	60	15	[2] 31	1	5	48	13
Nov.	2	1,720	987	558	175	60	15	[2] 32	2	4	48	14
	9	2,014	1,265	553	196	60	16	[2] 48	2	5	49	16
	16	2,426	1,624	559	243	61	16	90	3	5	50	18
	23	2,736	1,925	552	259	62	16	97	4	5	53	22
	30	3,284	2,484	544	256	62	16	87	4	6	54	27
Dec.	7	3,382	2,582	538	262	62	17	86	5	7	55	30
	14	3,469	2,675	527	267	62	17	83	6	11	56	32
	21	3,516	2,717	521	278	61	17	86	12	13	56	33
	28	3,542	2,751	519	272	61	17	73	15	17	54	35

By the end of August, 14 of the other Federal agencies reported projects in operation, but employment under them totaled only 68,000 persons, or about 8 percent of the total for the Works Program. Most of these persons were working on projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers. Owing to the wide scope of the first two agencies mentioned, some employment of this kind was reported in every State, although the greatest concentration was in Washington, California, and Montana.

During September and October Works Program employment continued to rise gradually but at an increasing rate, with the number of persons working under W. P. A. forming a growing proportion of the total. By November the rate of increase had become so great that employment practically doubled during the month. This was almost entirely a result of the expansion of W. P. A. State Work Programs, which were employing less than a million persons on November 2 and almost two and a half million on November 30, when total employment had reached almost 3,300,000. The trend of employment under the major agencies represented in the Works Program to December 28 is presented in the accompanying summary tabulation.

With a total of 3,542,000 persons at work on December 28, 1935, the Works Program had completed its first month of operation at the quota level. As indicated in the accompanying chart, employment exceeded 200,000 persons in three States and New York City, and in eight other States ranged between 100,000 and 200,000 persons. In order of total employment, the States followed closely the distribution of the relief population. Pennsylvania headed the list with more than 274,000 persons employed, while a total of over 256,000 workers gave New York City second place. Illinois and Ohio were next in order with about 205,000 and 202,000 persons, respectively, at work. In New York State (exclusive of New York City) about 163,000 persons were employed and in California more than 159,000 workers were reported. Works Program employment also exceeded 100,000 in Texas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Most of the total employment was reported under the W. P. A. State Work Programs which account for some 77 percent of the grand total for the United States and the four Territories, and from 48 to 94 percent of the total in the various individual States. The number of persons employed under W. P. A. State Work Programs represents less than 60 percent of the State total in only four States—New Mexico, Maine, Arizona, and Nevada. In these States the location of major projects of other Federal agencies absorbed a large proportion of the relatively small supply of relief labor available

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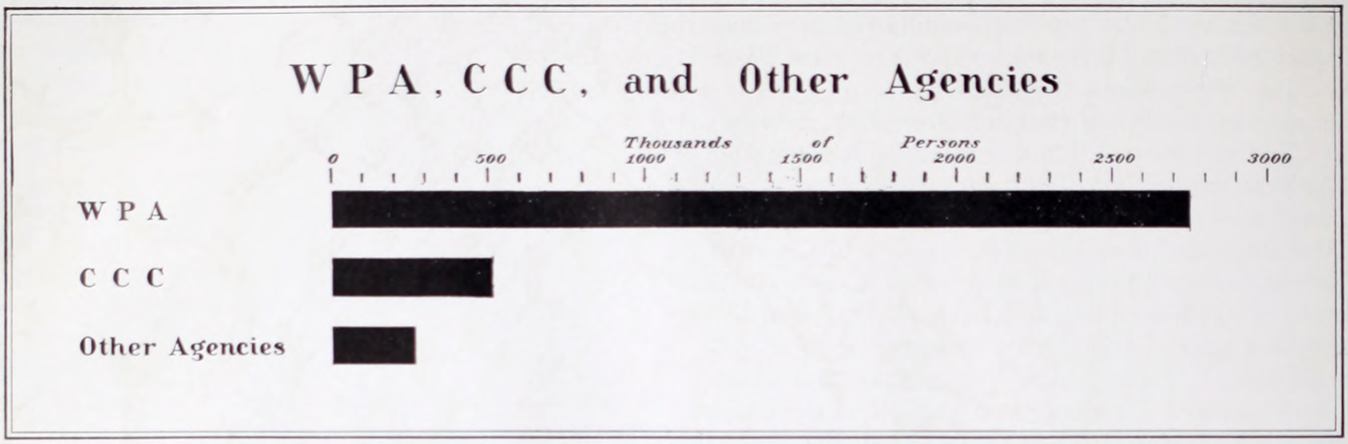
[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

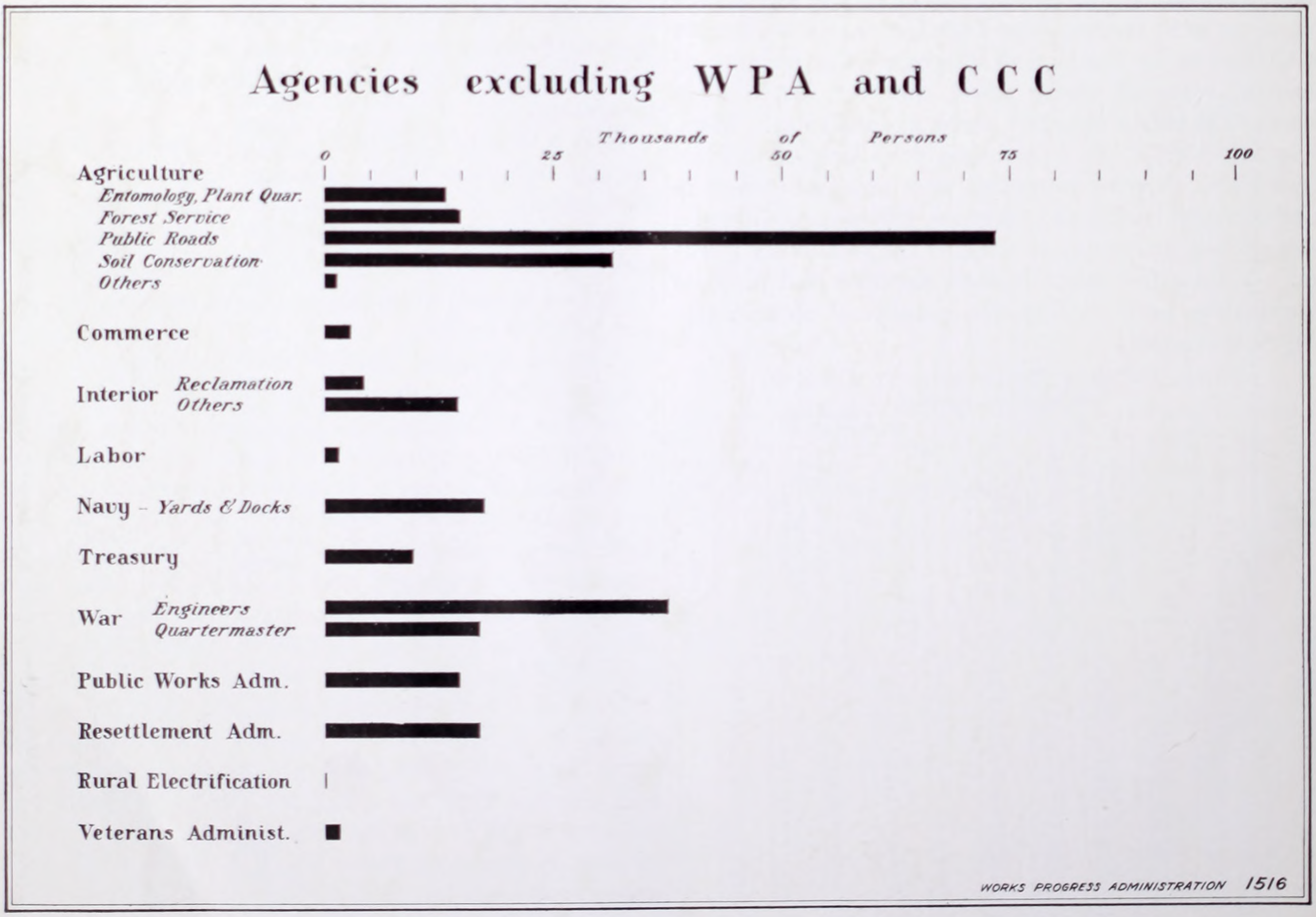
[2] Does not include employment on Public Roads projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, but financed by $100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

[3] Less than 500 persons.

EMPLOYMENT *on* WORKS PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

December 28, 1935





Owing to the importance of W. P. A. employment in most States, the rank of any State is generally the same whether taken on a W. P. A. basis only or on a total Works Program basis. New York City and the State of Pennsylvania head the list with 240,000 and 232,000 persons, respectively, at work on W. P. A. projects on December 28. W. P. A. employment in excess of 170,000 persons gave Ohio and Illinois the positions next in order, followed by New York State, California, and Massachusetts, each of which employed well over 100,000 persons under their W. P. A. State Work Programs.

Almost 15 percent of the total Works Program employment on December 28 was provided under Emergency Conservation Work in which slightly more than 519,000 men were engaged on that date. A large majority of these, about 505,000 workers, were employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps, more than 9,000 were engaged in conservation work on Indian reservations in the United States, and more than 4,000 were similarly employed in the four Territories.

Projects under the supervision of 36 other Federal agencies provided the remaining 8 percent of the total Works Program employment. The 272,000 persons at work on these projects on December 28 were distributed among all the States. Individual State totals ranged from 16,000 persons in California and 14,000 in Texas to 370 persons in Rhode Island, while in most instances between 5 and 10 thousand persons were working on such projects. Employment under major agencies is presented in the accompanying chart. About half the total employment under agencies other than the W. P. A. and C. C. C. was reported by bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, chiefly the Bureau of Public Roads and the Soil Conservation Service, which employed 73,000 and 32,000 persons, respectively. More than 37,000 persons were working on projects operated by the Corps of Engineers, while almost 17,000 persons were employed on Quartermaster Corps projects, bringing employment under the War Department up to about one-fifth of the total for other Federal agencies. The Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Resettlement Administration each employed about 17,000 persons. More than 10,000 persons were also reported working on projects operated by each of four other agencies, the Forest Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

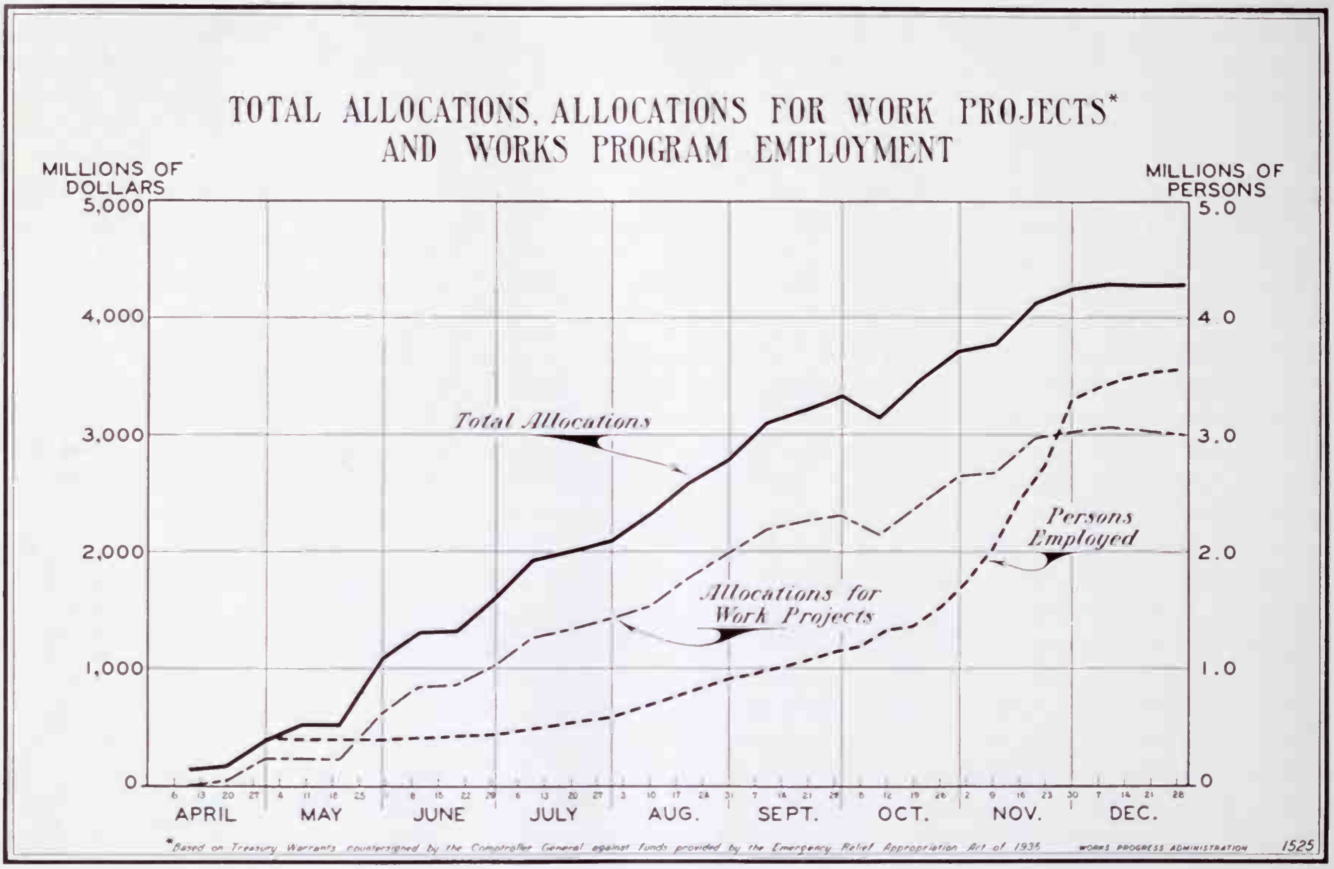
Funds available.—The Works Program is generally considered only in terms of funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This amount, while large in itself, does not represent the total funds which will be expended under the Program. It is estimated that $250,000,000 will be contributed by local sponsors of projects conducted by the W. P. A. and a like amount by local sponsors of P. W. A. projects. Further, P. W. A. will provide almost $150,000,000 from prior appropriations as loans to assist in financing its projects. It is evident that funds provided by the act will be augmented by an additional two-thirds of a billion dollars from local sources and from previous appropriations. While this additional sum represents only 13 percent of the total appropriation of $4,880,000,000, a more accurate picture is afforded by comparing the $650,000,000 of outside funds with the $3,000,000,000 currently allocated for work projects, as distinct from relief grants and other purposes. If this basis of comparison is used, outside contributions reach almost 22 percent of the currently allocated funds. The financial picture presented in the following paragraphs, however, relates only to funds appropriated specifically by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Trend of allocations.—Not since the World War has the United States undertaken a task comparable in size to the Works Program. The primary objective—reemployment of 3,500,000 persons—could not be accomplished until useful work projects to the value of several billions of dollars had been approved, and until funds could be apportioned for the prosecution of these projects. It was necessary to complete these preliminary steps within the space of a few months.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act was approved April 8, 1935. By December of the same year Works Program employment had reached three and a half million persons. The story of the intervening period is one of the designing, review, and approval of projects. Every project submitted by Federal, State, and local organizations had to be reviewed by several agencies for usefulness, cost, engineering practicability, and availability of labor supply. After approval of projects, funds had to be placed to the credit of the operating agencies, always under careful administrative safeguards. Materials and supplies had to be procured, space rented, personnel hired, and in general a machine exceeding the size of the largest industrial organizations had to be set in motion.

The accomplishments during 1935 must be viewed in the light of the magnitude of the task at hand. The chart on page 14 compares the progress in the allocation of funds, both in total and for work projects specifically, with the trend of employment. During the early months of the Program, allocations for work projects were made largely to agencies which had been operating previously under other appropriations, such as Emergency Conservation Work. This agency provided practically all the employment recorded until late in July. Allocations for all purposes, including relief and administration, rose from $125,000,000 on April 10 to $1,594,000,000 on June 30; $3,316,000,000 on September 30; and finally, $4,237,000,000 at the end of the year.

Allocations for work projects roughly paralleled the total allocations, but comprised an increasingly large proportion of the total. On April 20 less than 20 percent of the total allocations represented work projects. By June 30, however, the percentage had increased to 65 and by December 31 more than 70 percent ($2,994,000,000) of the total allocations had been made specifically for work projects. It is significant that the period of steepest rise in allocations preceded by some time the sharpest increase in employment. This lag in employment was due partly to the time element involved in getting a project under way after the allocation had been made and partly to the necessity (particularly in the case of W. P. A.) of providing a large reservoir of approved projects from which could be selected those which would most adequately utilize the labor supply available in various parts of the country. By the end of December almost 150,000 projects with a total value of about $7,000,000,000 had been approved.



*Based on Treasury Warrants countersigned by the Comptroller General against funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935

Status of funds.—Limitations upon the amounts to be expended under specific classes were established by the act, subject to alteration only by the President, whose changes are restricted to 20 percent of the total appropriation. As indicated by the accompanying tabulation, the President had allocated over $1,330,000,000 under the limitation "Loans and grants for projects of States" by the end of 1935. In order to permit the allocation of this amount, an Executive order was issued on September 21, 1935, in accordance with the power granted to the President, increasing the original limitation to $1,700,000,000. The Civilian Conservation Corps has been allocated almost 90 percent of its statutory limitation of $600,000,000. Next in order of proportion of total is the classification "Highways, roads, streets, and grade-crossings elimination" which has been allocated $500,671,500 from a possible maximum of $800,000,000. The classification "Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, etc." was the only other heading under which allocations have been made in excess of 60 percent of the statutory limitation.

Class	Amount of limitation	Amount allocated Dec. 31, 1935
Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossings	$800,000,000	$500,671,500
Rural rehabilitation and relief, irrigation, and reclamation	500,000,000	242,833,640
Rural electrification	100,000,000	8,774,231
Housing	450,000,000	105,139,050
Assistance for educational, clerical, and professional persons	300,000,000	140,808,960
Civilian Conservation Corps	600,000,000	522,389,000
Loans and grants for projects of States, Territories, and possessions	[1] 900,000,000	1,334,269,368
Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, etc	350,000,000	214,407,809

[1] Increased to $1,700,000,000 by Executive Order 7186 on Sept. 21, 1935.

Status of Allocations Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935

December 31, 1935

Agency	Amount allocated
Agriculture:	
Public Roads	$500,000,000
Other	75,399,043
Commerce	10,452,944
Interior:	
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	35,487,920
Reclamation	84,150,000
Other	6,432,337
Labor	9,334,605
Navy	17,554,625
Treasury	51,241,066
War	146,634,754
Civilian Conservation Corps	523,479,450
Public Works Administration:	
Housing	102,739,050
Non-Federal	343,669,712
Resettlement Administration	$181,070,000
Rural Electrification	11,536,517
Veterans' Administration	1,269,120
Works Progress Administration	1,162,688,914
Employees' Compensation Commission	28,000,000
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935,930,085
Other agencies	9,911,500
Total allocations	$4,236,981,642
Balance, unallocated but earmarked for work-relief projects	322,518,358
Total available for allocation	$4,559,500,000
Previous deductions	320,500,000
Total appropriations	$4,880,000,000

Through December 31 allocations totaling $4,236,981,642 had been made. This total included funds provided for relief, employee compensation, administrative uses, and like purposes, in addition to allocations for work projects. Largest allocations were made to the Works Progress Administration which had been granted $1,162,688,914 by the end of December. Second in amount of allocations was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which received $935,930,085 almost exclusively for relief grants to States. Of the $575,399,043 allocated to the Department of Agriculture, $500,000,000 went to the Bureau of Public Roads for road and highway work and for grade-crossings elimination. Allocations totaling more than $500,000,000 have also been made for Emergency Conservation Work, in which the Civilian Conservation Corps predominates, while the Public Works Administration has received over $100,000,000 for housing projects and more than $340,000,000 to provide Federal aid for construction projects in the various States. The allocations to major agencies are shown in the table above.

By the end of 1935 obligations of $2,341,000,000 had been incurred against total allocations of $4,237,000,000. Of the total obligations $902,274,000 were charged to F. E. R. A., $443,000,000 to W. P. A., $424,154,000 to Emergency Conservation Work, $269,235,000 to the Department of Agriculture, $126,894,000 to P. W. A., $88,319,000 to the Department of War, and $86,980,000 to all other agencies. These obligations represent not only funds actually expended but also actual, accruing and anticipated liabilities such as charges at the beginning of a pay period to cover pay rolls presented for payment at the end of the pay period, charges covering contracts awarded, requisitions for the purchase of materials, anticipated travel and other miscellaneous expenses. Consequently, obligations exceed actual expenditures (voucher payments) by a considerable amount.

Expenditures.—By December 31, 1935, checks to the amount of $1,672,394,306 had been issued against Works Program funds. This sum represents well over one-third of the available total. Analysis of the total is made in three ways—by object of expenditures, by type of work performed, and by expending agencies. In the following paragraphs dealing with expenditures, the facts that expenditures are identical with voucher payments (checks issued) and that expenditures relate to Federal E. R. A. Act funds only should be kept in mind.

If grants to the States for relief purposes (representing F. E. R. A. disbursements and amounting to about $900,000,000) are excluded from total Works Program expenditures, an analysis by objective classification reflects the relative importance of the various purposes for which the typical project dollar had been spent at the end of the year. Nearly $475,000,000, or about two-thirds of all expenditures, went for pay rolls. In addition a large portion of the $32,000,000 expended for contract payments constituted payments for labor. The total of more than $125,000,000 spent thus far for materials and supplies represents about 18 percent of all payments exclusive of grants. Contractual services (light, telephone, etc.) comprised 4 percent, equipment purchased 2 percent, and payments on contracts 5 percent of the total expenditures, exclusive of grants.

Analysis of the $1,672,394,306 expended through the end of 1935 in terms of the general types of work performed indicates that over 85 percent of the total went for four major purposes: roads, streets, and highways; public recreational facilities; conservation work; and grants to States for relief. The last two types represent quite closely the activities of two organizations—the F. E. R. A. and the C. C. C. Expenditures for grants to States for relief purposes correspond roughly to the amount shown as expended by the F. E. R. A. in another section of this report; the same is true of expenditures for conservation work which is done by the C. C. C. These two organizations are not typical of the Works Program as a whole, since both existed prior to it, and their activities were continued without material change under funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. For this reason, expenditures of these two types now loom relatively large; as the Works Program develops the proportions spent for other purposes will become increasingly important.

EXPENDITURES BY TYPES OF WORK

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

Roads, streets, and highways	$148, 753, 540
Public buildings	33, 143, 562
Housing projects	12, 553, 948
Public recreational facilities	108, 135, 613
Conservation work	298, 983, 869
Water and sewage systems, etc	24, 717, 188
Transportation facilities	29, 694, 720
Educational facilities	25, 441, 543
Grants to States for relief	884, 595, 443
Rural resettlement projects	12, 334, 362
Miscellaneous	35, 818, 213
Administrative expenses	58, 222, 305
Total	$1, 672, 394, 306

The two other types of work which stand out at present are highways, roads and streets, and public recreational facilities. Both of these totals in large measure represent expenditures for projects conducted by the Works Progress Administration, which has been able to get off to an early start, so that its expenditures represent a comparatively important part of the total at present. As indicated above, however, the proportion which will be spent for each type of work will be materially altered as time goes on. The discussion of allocations by types of work, which appears elsewhere in this report, should more closely approximate the final distribution of funds by type of work to be performed.

Of the regular executive departments, the War Department and the Department of Agriculture lead in Works Program expenditures through the end of 1935. The Bureau of Public Roads alone accounts for $66,000,000 of Agriculture's total of $82,186,712, while the Corps of Engineers represents almost 90 percent of Works Program expenditures made by the War Department. However, the bulk of expenditures thus far have been made by the independent agencies. Three of these are outstanding: the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Works Progress Administration. These three agencies show respective expenditures of (approximately) $900,000,000, $330,000,000, and $257,000,000. The relative magnitude of these sums, however, is somewhat misleading at the present time. The W. P. A., which stands below the other two in cumulated expenditures to date, is showing rapidly increasing monthly expenditures, while similar expenditures of the F. E. R. A. are declining. This trend is indicated by comparison of checks issued during two 10 day periods. Expenditures of W. P. A. and F. E. R. A. stood at the same level, about $28,000,000, during the 10 days from November 20 to November 30. However, in the period December 20 to December 31, W. P. A. spent $54,000,000 as against only $10,000,000 for F. E. R. A. These opposite trends are expected to continue, since F. E. R. A. has been liquidated officially, while W. P. A. is at full employment strength. Among other agencies the Public Works Administration and the Resettlement Administration are notable with expenditures of $28,000,000 and $21,000,000, respectively.

EXPENDITURES BY AGENCIES

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

Executive departments:	
Agriculture	$82, 186, 712
Commerce	424, 991
Interior	5, 020, 289
Justice	199, 286
Labor	5, 007, 752
Navy	5, 074, 993
Treasury	8, 942, 573
War	34, 161, 329
Independent establishments:	
Advisory Committee on Allotments	1, 153
Emergency Conservation Work	328, 210, 640
Employees' Compensation Commission	111, 379
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	894, 047, 583
General Accounting Office	1, 328, 674
National Emergency Council	738, 928
National Resources Committee	339, 899
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	7, 569
Public Works Administration	28, 137, 319
Resettlement Administration	21, 154, 379
Rural Electrification Administration	310, 240
Veterans' Administration	335, 208
Works Progress Administration	256, 653, 410
Total	$1, 672, 394, 306

TYPES OF PROJECTS

Projects operating with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 range over a wide field of endeavor. They have been selected carefully in the light of statutory and executive provisions from the much larger group submitted. A staff of engineers scrutinized and made recommendations on each application for construction or related projects, while white-collar projects were investigated by persons having experience with this type of work. In all cases particular attention was paid to the benefits that might accrue to the community in which the work was planned.

Certain types of projects were clearly ineligible. These included projects which would provide work ordinarily performed by any Governmental agency and which would displace regular employees; projects to be executed on private property, except those unmistakably for public benefit; projects described too vaguely to permit of adequate examination; and statistical survey and research projects not approved by the Coordinating Committee organized for purpose of review. Various other projects were disapproved after thorough investigation because the employment proposed in the application was unduly costly in terms of Federal funds (as for example, where material costs were relatively high and sponsors' contributions were not available to cover them), because the social usefulness of the projects was not sufficiently great, or because the cost was not justified in terms of benefits to be derived by the community.

In order to insure a sufficient variety of projects to meet any labor, weather, or other conditions which might develop in any community, a much larger group of projects were approved for the State W. P. A. Programs than can actually be put in operation under the funds allocated. In a similar way flexibility was sought for the P. W. A. and Resettlement programs.

Certain projects which received the approval of the Works Progress Administration required in addition the approval of the Federal agency which would normally have jurisdiction over the particular type of work involved. Such projects included work on community sanitation, malaria control, and mine sealing, all cleared with the United States Public Health Service; work on airports, cleared with the Bureau of Air Commerce; and flood control, water navigation, and bank and coastal erosion work, all cleared with the War Department's Corps of Engineers.

In the table on the following page are shown, for various types of work embraced by the Works Program, the funds designated for each type and the amounts under the following agencies: P. W. A. projects as reported on December 26, W. P. A. projects selected for operation through December 31, and total approved projects of all other agencies as of December 31, 1935. Only funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and clearly designated for work projects are shown. Supplementary funds, such as Federal loans from other appropriations, and contributions from the State or other agency sponsoring the project, do not appear. It should be noted that the total value of projects shown in this tabulation is considerably less than the total allocations made through December 31 owing chiefly to the fact that the data for P. W. A. and W. P. A. represent projects selected for operation and not total allocations.

In considering the projects of all agencies, it is apparent that the largest allocations (over $882,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total) have been made for highway, road, and street projects. A wide variety of work exists in this group, including work on Federal-aid highways, farm-to-market roads, city streets, country byways, grade-crossings elimination, culvert construction, surfacing and grading of roads, and roadside improvements. The work is carried on in cities, towns, and rural districts of the various States and Territories.

Ranking second are conservation activities. These include the program of Emergency Conservation Work (C. C. C.), although other than strictly conservation work, such as certain structural and road improvements are also undertaken by this agency. The aggregate allocation of $824,784,542 for conservation represents almost 30 percent of the total funds; Emergency Conservation Work alone constitutes about 19 percent of the total.

PROJECTS INVOLVING ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION ARE NUMEROUS UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM.

Projects for public building construction and repair, totaling $294,137,370, are almost 11 percent of the total. This phase of the Program embraces the construction of schools and various other public and Federal buildings, the repair and improvement of existing public structures, and the conditioning of adjoining grounds and facilities. Closely allied to this kind of project is the water and sewer system group, comprising 6 percent of total project value, or more than $174,000,000. Housing projects to cost almost $144,000,000 are next in size of allotment. These projects, representing about 5 percent of the total value, are mostly for low cost housing intended for slum clearance or suburban home development. Projects for improving parks and playgrounds and similar recreational facilities exceed 4 percent of the total.

VALUE OF PROJECTS PROSECUTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY TYPES
DECEMBER 1935

Type of work	Total program ¹		P. W. A. (E. R. A. funds)		W.P.A. projects selected for operation		Other agencies	
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Grand total	$2, 775, 939, 578	100. 0	$426, 351, 220	100. 0	$947, 732, 727	100. 0	$1, 401, 855, 631	100. 0
Highways, roads, and streets	882, 316, 078	31. 8	25, 418, 832	6. 0	362, 421, 202	38. 3	494, 476, 044	35. 3
Public buildings	294, 137, 370	10. 6	171, 662, 890	40. 3	87, 219, 588	9. 2	35, 254, 892	2. 5
Housing ²	143, 679, 834	5. 1	101, 028, 000	23. 7	2, 009, 234	0. 2	40, 642, 600	2. 9
Playgrounds, parks, and other recreational facilities	120, 357, 308	4. 3	1, 610, 098	0. 4	118, 721, 210	12. 5	26, 000	(³)
Conservation	302, 200, 542	10. 9	7, 143, 302	1. 7	55, 087, 025	5. 8	239, 970, 215	17. 1
Water and sewer systems	174, 279, 356	6. 3	87, 844, 354	20. 6	86, 187, 741	9. 1	247, 261	(³)
Electric utilities	47, 552, 322	1. 7	6, 568, 346	1. 5	1, 568, 739	0. 2	39, 415, 237	2. 8
Airports and other transportation facilities	33, 133, 241	1. 2	6, 105, 470	1. 4	23, 888, 285	2. 5	3, 139, 486	0. 2
Educational, professional, and clerical	102, 997, 342	3. 7			76, 897, 446	8. 1	26, 099, 896	1. 9
Sewing and other goods	68, 892, 447	2. 5			68, 892, 447	7. 3		
Sanitation and health	29, 624, 586	1. 1			29, 624, 586	3. 1		
Emergency conservation work	522, 584, 000	18. 8					522, 584, 000	37. 3
Miscellaneous	54, 185, 152	2. 0	18, 969, 928	4. 4	35, 215, 224	3. 7		

[1] Includes P. W. A. grants through Dec. 26, W. P. A. projects selected for operation through Dec. 31, and other agency projects through Dec. 31, 1935.
[2] Includes Resettlement Administration Subsistence Homesteads.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

In addition the Works Program includes educational, clerical, and professional projects designed to provide jobs for white-collar workers. Allocations for this type represent almost 4 percent of the total value of work projects. This group is followed closely by "goods" projects which not only provide work such as sewing for employable women, but also produce clothing, bedding, and other products for distribution to relief families. Other types of projects, dealing with electric utilities, transportation facilities, sanitation, and similar miscellaneous activities instituted under the Works Program, account for the remaining 6 percent of the total.

The three groups of agencies indicated in the table contribute variously to the total, both as to funds to be expended and as to the particular emphasis to be given to the different kinds of work projects. The projects under W. P. A. are in general smaller undertakings, usually to improve facilities rather than to initiate major construction work which is more likely to be undertaken by P. W. A. and, in many instances, by other agencies. The highway, road, and street group makes up a large part of the program for W. P. A. (38 percent) and for other agencies (35 percent), but is relatively small for P. W. A. The W. P. A. road projects represent road repair work and minor road construction, often on lesser highways and farm-to-market roads, while the road work of other agencies is conducted chiefly under the Bureau of Public Roads' program which includes $100,000,000 for Federal-aid highways, $196,000,000 for grade-crossings elimination, and $195,000,000 for additional highway work.

In addition to the program of Emergency Conservation Work, conservation activities are undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In many instances these projects represent extensions of usual activities conducted to improve soil by irrigation and erosion control, to preserve forests, and to protect animal and plant life. Some conservation work, such as flood control, is being carried on under W. P. A. and to a lesser extent by P. W. A.

Construction of public buildings involving an expenditure of $171,662,890 constitutes more than 40 percent of the P. W. A. program while under the W. P. A. more than $87,000,000, or 9.2 percent of its funds, is devoted to construction chiefly in the forms of repair and improvement work. The relatively unimportant construction operations under the other participating agencies consist chiefly of repairs to regularly maintained field stations of certain bureaus. Work on schools and other educational buildings comprises nearly three-quarters of the total work on buildings done by P. W. A. and a substantial part of the W. P. A. repair program.

The $86,187,741 W. P. A. allotment for construction or modernization of water and sewer systems forms only 9.1 percent of its entire program, whereas the the $87,844,354 allotted for the same purpose under P. W. A. represents more than 20 percent of this Administration's undertakings. Of the other agencies, only the Navy and War Departments are conducting work of this type and on a comparatively small scale.

As with public buildings and water and sewer system projects, housing activities under P. W. A. contribute the largest amount to the total devoted to this type of work and hold a relatively important position (nearly

25 percent) in the P. W. A. program. The housing construction under other agencies is found almost wholly under the Resettlement Administration, while such work has a minor role in the W. P. A. program.

Projects for construction and improvement of parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities derive almost all their funds from the W. P. A. group in which this type of work makes up 12.5 percent of the total project value at a cost of $118,721,210. "Goods" and sanitation projects are prosecuted only under W. P. A. and together comprise more than 10 percent of its activities. Various educational, clerical, and professional, and statistical survey projects constitute another 8.1 percent of the W. P. A. program, while similar activities under other agencies, to cost about a third as much, form only 2 percent of the other agencies' program. Funds to be used for electric utilities, such as the construction of generating plants and rural power transmission lines, telephone line repair, and miscellaneous electrical improvements, which total almost $48,000,000, will be spent chiefly under the supervision of other agencies. Transportation facility projects, chiefly airport work, will expend almost $24,000,000 under the W. P. A., $6,000,000 under the P. W. A., and a little more than $3,000,000 under other agencies.

Thus far the discussion of type of project has been limited to funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Approximately $650,000,000 in additional funds has been made available for the Works Program from other sources. First there are sponsors' contributions for W. P. A. projects, which make up approximately 19 percent of the total cost of all W. P. A. projects selected for operation. Largest contributions have been made for projects involving sanitation and health and public buildings, for which the sponsors are footing about 25 percent of the total cost. Next in order come water supply and sewer system projects for which the sponsors contribute almost 24 percent. For other types of projects the contributions represent a smaller proportion of total cost, though only in the case of educational, clerical, and professional work and housing projects do these fall below 10 percent. Funds from sources other than the E. R. A. Act are also provided for P. W. A. non-Federal projects. P. W. A. grants from E. R. A. Act funds constitute approximately 43 percent of the total project cost, while the remainder is made available partly by P. W. A. loans, which total $155,000,000, and partly by the use of funds raised locally, which approximate $265,000,000. In both the latter instances, funds are actually made available by local bodies though in the case of loans this is effected for the time being by borrowing from P. W. A. funds provided under prior enactments.

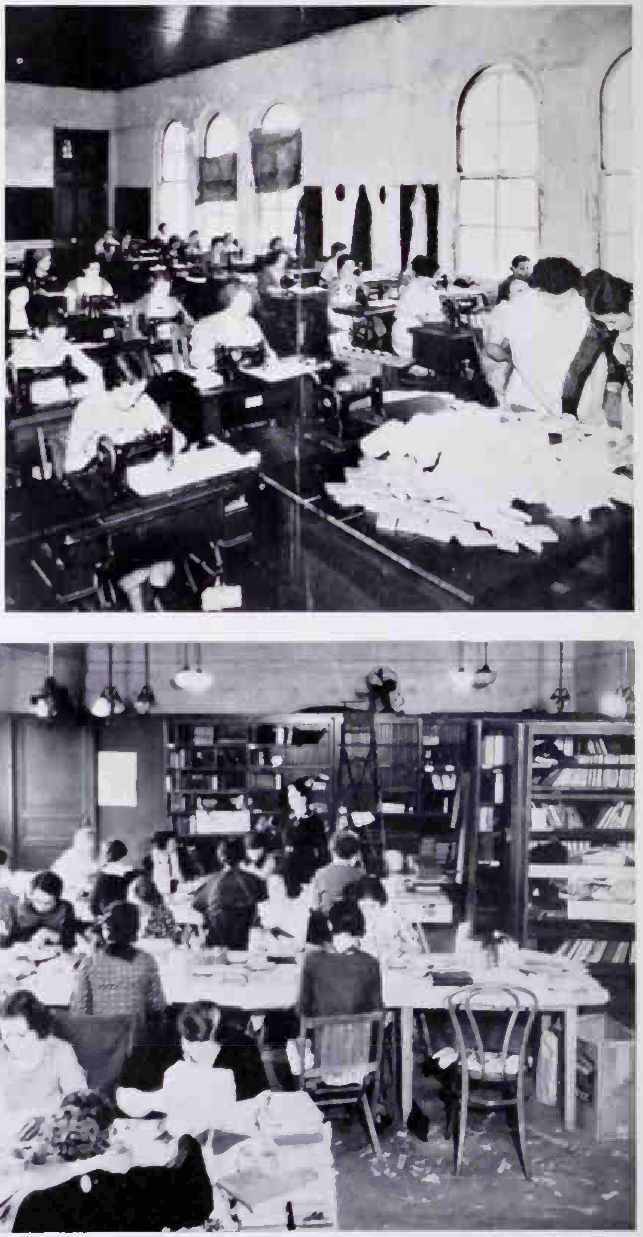
STRIP CROPPING FOR SOIL CONSERVATION.

Some of the funds spent under the Works Program are recoverable. Projects carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation, for example, come under this category. These projects are chosen only after careful engineering and economic analyses show that the projects can be self-liquidating (one requirement of the Reclamation Law is that there shall be 100-percent repayment for all construction done by the Bureau). The projects of the Rural Electrification Administration represent secured 20-year loans at 3-percent interest. The Resettlement Administration also makes rehabilitation loans (though of smaller amounts) to farmers to help them buy new machinery and to provide much needed improvements. In a somewhat different manner the allocations for surveys of nuisance, income, and liquor taxes in the Bureau of Internal Revenue are recoverable. In this case it is expected that additional revenue secured as a result of the surveys will more than compensate for the outlay.

While many of the expenditures under the Works Program are not directly recoverable, the increase in the publicly owned wealth resulting therefrom is notable. New highways, roads, and streets, new buildings of all sorts have been and are being constructed and old ones repaired. Slums are being eliminated and replaced with modern low-cost housing units. Parks and playgrounds, airports, and other transportation facilities, electric utilities, water supplies, and sewer systems are being developed and improved. Conservation work, including erosion control, flood control, forestation, and reforestation, preserves and builds up the national wealth.

Evidence of this increment to the national wealth may be found on closer examination of almost any of the outstanding projects or programs. The Bureau of Reclamation has allocations of $20,000,000 for the construction of a dam and power plant at Grand Coulee, Wash.; $15,000,000 for reservoir structure and dam construction at Sacramento, Calif.; $13,000,000 for work on the All-American Canal in California as well as funds for many other important projects. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration will spend about $32,000,000 in an effort to rehabilitate the island territory. The Forest Service is carrying on work to prevent fires and otherwise preserve the forests. Other conservation work is going on under the supervision of Emergency Conservation Work (C. C. C.) and the Soil Conservation Service. Several of the bureaus in the Department of Agriculture are carrying on the work of eradicating plant diseases, cattle diseases, and harmful insects. There are in addition projects calling for research and statistical surveys, the findings of which will increase the factual knowledge descriptive of the social and economic life of the country.

Another factor not to be overlooked is the maintenance of certain activities carried on by State and local Governmental bodies in more prosperous times; some of these had been neglected during the depression years because of the inadequacies of local funds, with considerable loss to the communities concerned. Improvement and maintenance of existing facilities and the construction of new public works often represent impossible claims on the reduced financial resources of local Governments. By incorporating this work under the Works Program it becomes possible not only to avoid the losses to the community through such neglect, but also to contribute facilities which are of value to the community and would be provided by the community, were funds available for this purpose.



SEWING AND BOOK-REPAIR PROJECTS PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY WOMEN.

OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS ON RELIEF

Unemployed workers on relief who possess work experience come predominantly from the manual occupations. As shown by the March 1935 relief labor inventory, four-fifths of the total workers on relief fall in this category. That these manual workers are greatly overrepresented on the relief rolls is evident from the fact that less than three-fifths of the gainful workers in the general population normally are engaged at manual occupations. Unskilled laborers comprise 31 percent of the relief workers and only 21 percent of the workers in the general population; semiskilled workers are 22 percent of relief as against 15 percent of the total workers; skilled workers and foremen are 15 percent of the relief and 13 percent of the total workers; and domestic and personal service workers constitute 12 percent of the relief workers and only 9 percent of the total gainfully employed.

The remaining fifth of the persons on relief who possess work experience are white-collar workers or farmers. Relief workers in the white-collar occupations are greatly underrepresented when compared with workers in the general population. Only 11 percent of the workers on relief as against 30 percent of the total gainful workers normally engage in nonmanual occupations. Professional and technical, or proprietary and managerial workers make up only 3 percent of the relief workers as against almost 14 percent of the workers in general population, while office workers represent only 4 percent of the relief as against 10 percent of the total workers. Only 4 percent of the relief as against 7 percent of the total gainful workers normally work as salesmen or at allied occupations. Farm operators are also underrepresented on the relief rolls, comprising only 9 percent of all the workers on relief as against 12 percent of the gainful workers in the general population. These data in greater detail, as well as the proportions of men and women in each category, are given in the tabulation on the following page.

WORKERS ON RELIEF AND TOTAL GAINFUL WORKERS 16-64 YEARS OF AGE—UNITED STATES

[Percentage distribution by usual occupation]

Occupational classification	Workers on relief (labor inventory, March 1935)			Gainful workers U. S. Census, April 1930		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	11. 2	9. 4	19. 3	30. 2	25. 9	45. 5
Professional and technical	1. 7	1. 2	3. 5	6. 3	4. 1	14. 1
Proprietors, managers, and officials (non-agricultural)	1. 6	1. 9	0. 5	7. 3	8. 8	2. 2
Office workers	4. 3	3. 2	9. 3	9. 7	6. 2	21. 7
Salesmen and kindred workers	3. 6	3. 1	6. 0	6. 9	6. 8	7. 5
Manual workers	79. 5	79. 4	79. 9	58. 0	59. 6	52. 4
Skilled workers and foremen	14. 7	18. 1	0. 4	13. 1	16. 7	0. 8
Semiskilled workers	21. 6	20. 6	25. 7	15. 3	14. 3	18. 2
Unskilled laborers:						
(a) Agricultural	10. 7	11. 9	5. 2	8. 2	9. 1	5. 0
(b) Non-agricultural	20. 1	24. 6	1. 0	12. 7	16. 0	1. 4
Domestic and personal service workers	12. 4	4. 2	47. 6	8. 7	3. 5	27. 0
Farmers	9. 3	11. 2	0. 8	11. 8	14. 5	2. 1

In summary, it is evident that about four-fifths of the total relief labor supply with work experience possess skills which can be directly utilized on work projects. About 34 percent of the total relief workers normally work at occupations of the type found in building and construction projects. An additional 5 percent are skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries (cabinetmakers, foremen, machinists, mechanics, tinsmiths, etc.) with skills readily convertible to Works Program employment. Another 9 percent, or about half of the semiskilled workers in manufacturing and allied industries (who comprise 18 percent of the total workers on relief), also possess skills which are fairly easily adapted to Works Program employ-

COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER WITH OUTDOOR BAND SHELL BEING BUILT BY W. P. A.

USUAL OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS ON RELIEF ROLLS, 16–64 YEARS OF AGE—UNITED STATES [1]

Usual occupation (1)	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)
Total, all occupations	6, 112, 529	4, 427, 141	1,685,388
Professional and technical workers	82, 440	49, 057	33, 383
Actors	3, 803	2, 185	1, 618
Architects	650	642	8
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	2, 941	2, 145	796
Chemists, assayers, metallurgists	806	788	18
Clergymen and religious workers	3, 016	2, 842	174
Designers	963	595	368
Draftsmen	4, 535	4, 496	39
Engineers (technical)	6, 264	6, 257	7
Lawyers, judges, and justices	857	832	25
Librarians and librarians' assistants	865	127	738
Musicians and teachers of music	15, 059	11, 253	3, 806
Nurses, trained or registered	6, 797	262	6, 535
Physicians, surgeons, and dentists	675	625	50
Playground and recreational workers	2, 271	1, 478	793
Reporters, editors, and journalists	1, 378	1, 072	306
Teachers	20, 454	4, 659	15, 795
College instructors and professors	284	194	90
School teachers and other teachers (n. e. c.)	20, 170	4, 465	15, 705
Other professional persons	2, 944	1, 770	1, 174
Semiprofessional workers	8, 162	7, 029	1, 133
Abstractors, notaries, and justices of the peace	184	151	33
Technicians and laboratory assistants	1, 300	1, 021	279
Other semiprofessional workers	6, 678	5, 857	821
Proprietors, managers, and officials	80, 251	75, 726	4, 525
Building contractors	9, 172	9, 164	8
Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers	579	579	--------
Hucksters, peddlers, junk and rag dealers	12, 305	12, 069	236
Proprietors, managers, and officers: truck, transfer companies, and garages	2, 515	2, 487	28
Retail dealers and managers (n. e. c.)	24, 227	22, 796	1, 431
Other proprietors, managers, and officials	31, 453	28, 631	2, 822
Office workers	216, 098	128, 228	87, 870
Bookkeepers, accountants, and auditors	25, 231	16, 687	8, 544
Cashiers (except in banks)	6, 081	1, 224	4, 857
Clerks (n. e. c.)	108, 611	80, 821	27, 790
Messengers and office boys	10, 985	10, 692	293
Office-machine operators	2, 324	841	1, 483
Office managers, bank tellers	2, 901	2, 549	352
Stenographers, stenotypists, and dictaphone operators	23, 667	1, 955	21, 712
Telegraph and radio operators	3, 363	2, 981	382
Telephone operators	10, 772	628	10, 144
Typists	13, 596	1, 769	11, 827
Other office workers	8, 567	8, 081	486
Salesmen and kindred workers	181, 342	124, 607	56, 735
Canvassers (solicitors, any)	5, 654	4, 265	1, 389
Commercial travelers	5, 851	5, 705	146
Newsboys	3, 783	3, 721	62
Real-estate agents and insurance agents	13, 757	12, 353	1, 404
Salesmen and saleswomen (retail stores)	115, 935	65, 841	50, 094
Other salespersons and kindred workers	36, 362	32, 722	3, 640
Skilled workers and foremen in building and construction	492, 575	492, 575	--------
Blacksmiths	15, 979	15, 979	--------
Boilermakers	6, 497	6, 497	--------
Bricklayers and stonemasons	33, 849	33, 849	--------
Carpenters	135, 011	135, 011	--------
Cement finishers	22, 014	22, 014	--------
Electricians	22, 217	22, 217	--------
Foremen, construction (except road)	11, 773	11, 773	--------
Foremen, road and street construction	8, 307	8, 307	--------
Operators or engineers, stationary and portable construction equipment	32, 141	32, 141	--------
Painters (not in factory)	111, 461	111, 461	--------
Paperhangers	3, 917	3, 917	--------
Plasterers	18, 106	18, 106	--------
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	32, 893	32, 893	--------
Roofers	7, 629	7, 629	--------
Sheet-metal workers	3, 143	3, 143	--------
Stone cutters and carvers	3, 836	3, 836	--------
Structural iron and steel workers	9, 559	9, 559	--------
Setters: marble, stone, and tile	4, 124	4, 124	--------
Other skilled workers in building and construction	10, 119	10, 119	--------
Skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries	244, 739	241, 239	3, 500
Cabinetmakers	6, 836	6, 836	--------
Cobblers and shoe repairmen	7, 607	7, 563	44
Conductors, steam and street railroads and busses	3, 518	3, 509	9
Foremen (in factories)	14, 400	13, 185	1, 215
Foremen and inspectors (except in factories)	17, 340	16, 540	800
Locomotive engineers and firemen	13, 427	13, 427	--------
Machinists, millwrights, toolmakers	36, 239	36, 239	--------
Mechanics (n. e. c.)	68, 246	68, 246	--------
Molders, founders, and casters (metal)	17, 052	17, 052	--------
Sawyers	9, 715	9, 715	--------
Skilled workers in printing and engraving	10, 596	10, 203	393
Tailors and furriers	6, 750	6, 096	654
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	6, 217	6, 217	--------
Metalworkers (except gold and silver) (n. e. c.)	7, 132	7, 130	2
Skilled workers in manufacturing and other industries (n. e. c.)	19, 664	19, 281	383
Semiskilled workers in building and construction	310, 401	310, 401	--------
Apprentices in building and construction	1, 566	1, 566	--------
Asphalt workers	1, 187	1, 187	--------
Blasters	2, 487	2, 487	--------
Caisson workers	314	314	--------
Calkers	886	886	--------
Firemen (stationary)	25, 931	25, 931	--------
Operators of building and construction equipment	16, 031	16, 031	--------
Semiskilled workers—Continued.			
Pipe layers	2, 894	2, 894	--------
Rodmen and chainmen (surveying)	2, 401	2, 401	--------
Truck and tractor drivers	204, 994	204, 994	--------
Welders	8, 900	8, 900	--------
Other semiskilled workers in building and construction	42, 810	42, 810	--------
Semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries	870, 574	628, 799	241, 775
Bakers	12, 507	11, 832	675
Brakemen (railroad)	9, 836	9, 836	--------
Deliverymen	33, 117	33, 117	--------
Dressmakers and milliners	47, 664	592	47, 072
Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)	13, 903	13, 620	283
Furnacemen, heaters, smeltermen	5, 885	5, 885	--------
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	12, 663	12, 645	18
Handicraft workers: textile, wood, leather, ceramic, etc	807	399	408
Inside workers, mines	105, 093	105, 093	--------
Operatives (n. e. c.) in manufacturing and allied industries	499, 242	313, 186	186, 056
Chemical and allied industries	9, 991	7, 054	2, 937
Cigar, cigarette, and tobacco factories	14, 140	5, 161	8, 979
Clay, glass, and stone industries	15, 740	14, 337	1, 403
Clothing industries	59, 914	17, 875	42, 039
Shirt, collar, and cuff factories	6, 586	1, 104	5, 482
Suit and coat and dress factories (men's and women's)	25, 905	8, 587	17, 318
Clothing industries (n. e. c.)	27, 423	8, 184	19, 239
Electric light and power plants	1, 072	1, 046	26
Food and beverage industries	48, 694	24, 495	24, 199
Bakeries	4, 752	2, 840	1, 912
Slaughter and meat packing houses	10, 527	7, 188	3, 339
Food and beverage industries (n. e. c.)	33, 415	14, 467	18, 948
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	86, 579	82, 074	4, 505
Automobile factories	24, 277	22, 635	1, 642
Automobile repair shops	1, 788	1, 767	21
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	10, 797	10, 534	263
Car and railroad shops	10, 948	10, 923	25
Iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries (n. e. c.)	38, 769	36, 215	2, 554
Laundries and dry cleaning establishments	34, 518	10, 642	23, 876
Lumber and furniture industries	32, 296	30, 183	2, 113
Metal industries (except iron and steel)	14, 657	11, 245	3, 412
Paper, printing, and allied industries	19, 444	13, 048	6, 396
Shoe factories	21, 110	14, 448	6, 662
Textile industries	83, 781	42, 202	41, 579
Cotton mills	31, 336	16, 381	14, 955
Woolen and worsted mills	9, 626	5, 306	4, 320
Textile industries (n. e. c.)	42, 819	20, 515	22, 304
Miscellaneous and not specified manufacturing industries	57, 306	39, 376	17, 930
Painters, varnishers, enamelers, etc. (factory)	14, 052	13, 423	629
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen (railroad)	7, 435	7, 435	--------
Taxicab drivers, bus drivers, and chauffeurs	28, 203	27, 942	261
Other semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries	80, 167	73, 794	6, 373
Unskilled laborers	897, 664	888, 342	9, 322
Laborers in manufacturing and allied industries	195, 740	189, 337	6, 403
Laborers in clay, glass, and stone industries	19, 910	19, 655	255
Laborers in iron and steel, machinery, and vehicle industries	59, 356	58, 991	365
Laborers in lumber and furniture industries	29, 568	29, 189	379
Laborers in other manufacturing and allied industries	86, 906	81, 502	5, 404
Laborers except in manufacturing and allied industries	701, 924	699, 005	2, 919
Laborers in mines and quarries, oil and gas wells	42, 386	42, 386	--------
Laborers on odd jobs (general)	134, 335	132, 332	2, 003
Laborers on railroads (steam and street)	68, 181	68, 179	2
Laborers on roads, streets, and sewers	112, 455	112, 454	1
Laborers in stores (including porters)	35, 954	35, 589	365
Laborers and helpers (n. e. c.) building and construction	157, 838	157, 835	3
Longshoremen and stevedores	13, 198	13, 198	--------
Lumbermen, rafters, and woodchoppers	38, 367	38, 363	4
Street cleaners, garbage men, and scavengers	3, 000	3, 000	--------
Teamsters and draymen	26, 067	26, 067	--------
Other laborers, except in manufacturing and allied industries (n. e. c.)	70, 143	69, 602	541
Domestic and personal service workers	617, 673	170, 060	447, 613
Barber- and beauty-shop workers	21, 301	16, 451	4, 850
Bootblacks	3, 361	3, 327	34
Cleaners and charwomen	32, 875	2, 779	30, 096
Cooks and chefs (except in private family)	42, 949	28, 544	14, 405
Elevator operators	9, 463	8, 121	1, 342
Janitors, caretakers, sextons	32, 087	28, 373	3, 714
Laundresses (not in laundry)	53, 681	513	53, 168
Porters (except in stores)	20, 708	20, 544	164
Practical nurses, hospital attendants, and orderlies	20, 899	3, 103	17, 796
Servants (hotels, boarding houses, etc.) (n. e. c.)	38, 061	16, 983	21, 078
Servants (private family)	238, 130	4, 792	233, 338
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	45, 751	15, 344	30, 407
Other domestic and personal service workers	58, 407	21, 186	37, 221
Farm operators and laborers	993, 038	936, 643	56, 395
Farm foremen, managers, and overseers	2, 885	2, 828	57
Farm laborers	531, 616	482, 923	48, 693
Farmers	458, 537	450, 892	7, 645
Inexperienced persons	956, 309	282, 551	673, 758
Persons 16–24 years of age (inclusive)	600, 094	264, 198	335, 896
Persons 25 years and over	356, 215	18, 353	337, 862
Unknown occupation	169, 425	98, 913	70, 512

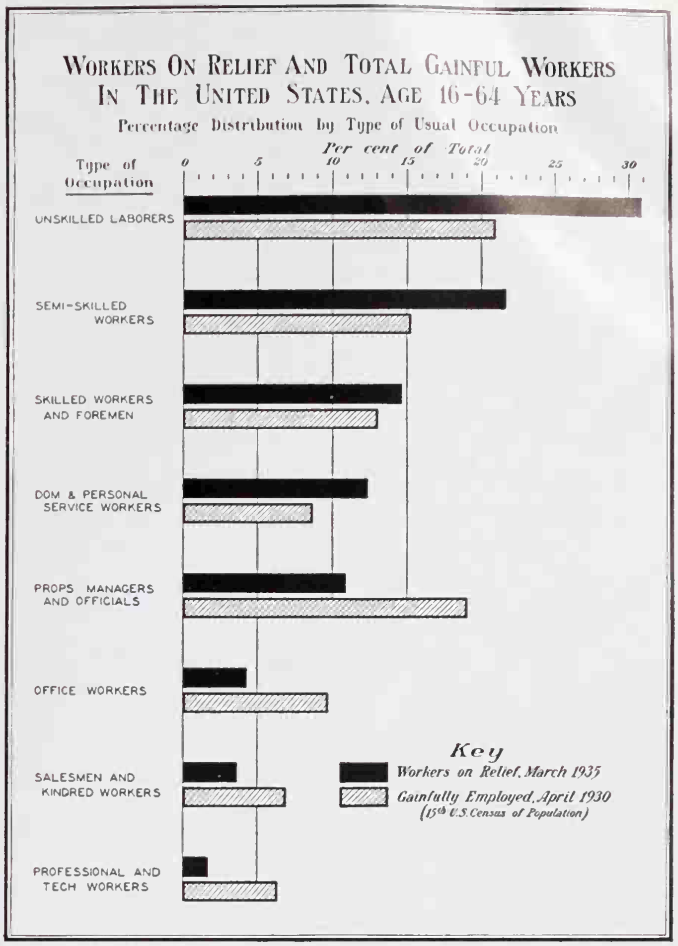
[1] Based on census of eligible workers on relief in March 1935.

(N. e. c.) not elsewhere classified.

ment. This group includes such workers as delivery men, miners, dressmakers, seamstresses, taxicab drivers, etc. Farm operators and laborers, whose skills can be used for rural construction, reclamation, conservation, and soil erosion projects, comprise 20 percent of the total number of relief workers. The remaining 11 percent of all relief workers normally work at white-collar occupations. This group includes persons in the professions—engineers, teachers, musicians, artists, clergymen, nurses, etc.—as well as proprietors, managers and officials, and office and salesworkers.

It should be noted that in comparing the major occupational groups mentioned above the description of the occupational background of persons on relief has been much simplified. In reality, within each major group are included persons who possess previous work experience representing a wide range of skills. This may be observed in the table on the preceding page which relates to employable persons on relief during March 1935.

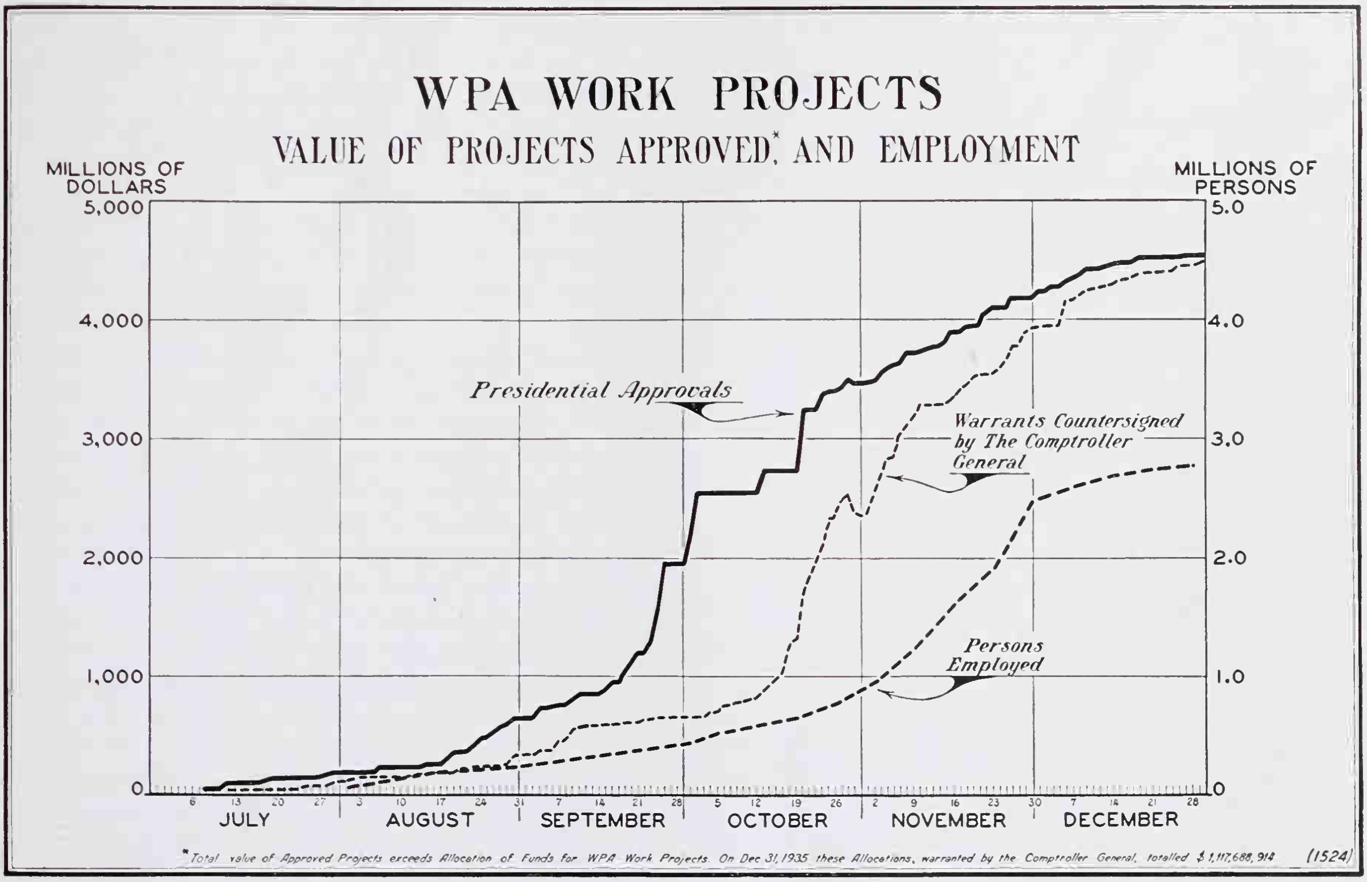
In addition to the experienced workers discussed above, the relief rolls include employable persons with no previous work experience who represent about 16 percent of the total number of employable persons on relief. They are mainly young persons who have reached working age during the depression years and who have never found employment, and housewives who have been forced upon the labor market by economic necessity. About two-thirds of these inexperienced persons are youths between 16 and 25 years of age. The inexperienced persons above this age group are almost all women. Only 18 percent of the inexperienced persons are the economic heads of the families. The remainder are members of families which contain experienced workers. A number of projects, designed to provide useful employment and increase morale, are being planned and executed by the National Youth Administration for inexperienced youths as well as for young persons with work experience.


WORKERS ON RELIEF AND TOTAL GAINFUL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AGE 16-64 YEARS

Percentage Distribution by Type of Usual Occupation

CHAPTER IV. WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

By Executive Order 7034 the President on May 6, 1935, established the Works Progress Administration, with responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work-relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment, the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible." To discharge this responsibility the W. P. A. was given, in addition to its general coordinating powers with respect to the entire Program, the authority to carry on small, useful, projects to provide a maximum of employment, insofar as this is not provided on projects operated by other agencies.



*Total value of Approved Projects exceeds Allocation of Funds for WPA Work Projects. On Dec 31, 1935 these Allocations, warranted by the Comptroller General, totalled $1,117,688,914 (1524)

To carry out the program State Administrations have been set up. These State Administrations are charged with the execution of policies within the States, and with direct supervision of projects of a State-wide nature. Actual supervision of projects of more localized scope is delegated to more than 300 work district administrations which have been set up as major units of operation within the States. Further details regarding the operating procedure of the W. P. A. are given in a later section of this report.

Through December 31, 1935, allocations of $1,162,688,914 to the W. P. A. had been approved by the Comptroller General. Of this total $1,070,532,646 covers work projects operated under the State Work Programs and W. P. A. sponsored Federal projects. The total also includes $47,156,268 for the National Youth Administration, set up within the W. P. A. by Executive order, and $45,000,000 for administrative purposes.

TYPES OF PROJECTS ON THE W. P. A. PROGRAM

Nearly 163,000 projects were available by January 15, 1936 for operation under the various State organizations of the W. P. A., a panel that would require about $4,580,000,000 of Federal funds if all were to be prosecuted. The distribution of these projects, by type, is shown in the table on the following page. As indicated in the accompanying chart, projects totaling almost $4,500,000,000 had been approved for operation by December 31, 1935, while at the same time only $1,117,688,914 had been allocated for work projects and N. Y. A. activities. The excess of the value of approved projects over allocations is intended to permit flexibility in the selection of projects for operation, in accordance with the available labor supply, cost, weather conditions, and other factors associated with the needs of the various communities.

Highway, road, and street projects comprise about 40 percent in value and 32 percent in number of all approvals. This category, consisting primarily of work on farm-to-market roads, numbered road systems (exclusive of Federal highways) and city streets, also includes construction and repair of bridges, viaducts, culverts, roadside ditches, drains, retaining walls, and other roadside improvements. The preponderance of this type of project may be explained in terms of the constant pressure from the public for construction of new, and repair of existing roads and the relative facility with which project applications for such work could be submitted, since the experience of public administrative bodies with street and road projects could readily be drawn upon.

Number and Value of W. P. A. Projects Approved by the President, by Types,[1] January 15, 1936

Type of project	Projects		Net project value	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Grand total	162, 847	100. 0	$4,579,359,147	100. 0
Highways, roads, and streets	51, 579	31. 7	1, 810, 118, 848	39. 5
Highways and roads	27, 410	16. 8	1, 060, 086, 839	23. 1
Streets and alleys	13, 205	8. 1	443, 392, 030	9. 7
Sidewalks, curbs, and gutters	4, 472	2. 8	121, 421, 844	2. 6
Roadside improvements	995	. 6	25, 321, 450	. 6
Bridges, viaducts, and culverts	3, 513	2. 2	49, 209, 047	1. 1
Other [2]	1, 984	1. 2	110, 687, 638	2. 4
Public buildings	36, 848	22. 6	487, 146, 993	10. 6
Administrative	2, 829	1. 7	34, 738, 426	. 8
Charitable, medical, and mental	2. 045	1. 3	80, 100, 147	1. 7
Educational	18, 897	11. 6	147, 762, 246	3. 2
Social and recreational	3, 900	2. 4	91, 096, 028	2. 0
Penal and corrective	405	. 2	4, 217, 805	. 1
Federal Government buildings	484	. 3	20, 600, 897	. 4
Improvement to buildings and grounds	5, 314	3. 3	50, 696, 873	1. 1
Housing	13		196, 997	
Demolition	298	. 2	8, 951, 221	. 2
Other [2]	2, 663	1. 6	48, 786, 353	1. 1
Parks and playgrounds	9, 477	5. 8	399, 211, 378	8. 7
Athletic fields	659	. 4	11, 923, 174	. 3
Parks	7, 583	4. 7	354, 529, 028	7. 7
Beaches and swimming pools	732	. 4	12, 510, 530	. 3
Other [2]	503	. 3	20, 248, 646	. 4
Flood control and other conservation	7, 305	4. 5	293, 807, 134	6. 4
Forestation	704	. 4	55, 396, 133	1. 2
Erosion and land utilization control	743	. 5	25, 069, 875	. 6
Irrigation and water	2. 715	1. 7	125, 923, 144	2. 7
Other [2]	3, 143	1. 9	87, 417, 982	1. 9
Public utilities	13, 575	8. 3	482, 443, 701	10. 5
Water purification and supply	4, 495	2. 7	100, 920, 017	2. 2
Sewers and disposal plants	8, 125	5. 0	361, 259, 040	7. 9
Electrification	474	. 3	9, 050, 901	. 2
Other [2]	481	. 3	11, 213, 743	. 2
Airports and other transportation	2, 071	1. 3	152, 706, 428	3. 3
Navigation	444	. 3	38, 137, 428	. 8
Airports and airways	1, 568	1. 0	108, 199, 669	2. 4
Other [2]	59		6, 369, 331	. 1
Educational, professional, and clerical	24, 686	15. 2	441, 927, 727	9. 7
Educational	2. 429	1. 5	66, 860, 744	1. 5
Clerical	7, 601	4. 7	93, 307, 024	2. 0
Professional and technical	6, 070	3. 7	122, 357, 546	2. 7
Research, statistical, and non-statistical surveys	5, 484	3. 4	89, 947, 141	2. 0
Recreation, drama, art, and music	2, 720	1. 7	66, 703, 844	1. 4
Other [2]	382	. 2	2, 751, 428	. 1
Sewing and other goods	8, 629	5. 3	295, 553, 584	6. 5
Sewing	6, 153	3. 8	253, 209, 728	5. 6
Other	2, 476	1. 5	42, 343, 856	. 9
Sanitation and health	3, 868	2. 4	124, 144, 184	2. 7
Miscellaneous	4, 809	2. 9	92, 299, 170	2. 1
Distribution of surplus commodities	2, 841	1. 7	20, 871, 921	. 5
Projects not elsewhere classified	1, 968	1. 2	71, 427, 249	1. 6

Projects involving work on public buildings are the next largest group, closely followed by sewer and water systems and other public utilities. Each of these constitutes almost 11 percent of the total value of W. P. A. projects. In the public buildings group, the construction and repair of schoolhouses and other educational buildings predominate. Within the public utilities group about three-quarters of the value is represented by projects involving the repair and new construction of sewers, sewage systems and disposal plants.

White-collar projects of an educational, clerical, professional, and social nature make up approximately 10 percent of the total value of approved projects. Among these, educational projects providing vocational training classes, general adult education, nursery schools, literacy classes, and domestic instruction will give work to many unemployed teachers. Projects such as making inventories of public property, renovating and recopying public records, coding, indexing, and filing are to provide work for persons of clerical training. Along lines of public health and welfare are projects for nursing, and also for the preparation of lunches for undernourished school children. Projects for research and surveys include studies of farm labor conditions, building construction permits, real property inventories, imports, consumption of goods and services by urban and rural families, rural realty, statistics of crime, and other studies of a similar nature.

Park and playground projects, largely for the improvement of local, State, and Federal parks, represent almost 9 percent of the value of all approved projects, while goods projects are next in order with about 7 percent of the total value. The latter not only provide work for unskilled women workers, but also supply clothes, bed linen, mattresses, and the like for needy families. Conservation projects (the only other type representing more than 5 percent of the total value of approvals), airport and other transportation projects, sanitation and health projects, and miscellaneous activities complete the register of approved W. P. A. projects.

It is fundamental to the Program that projects originate in applications of local governments, submitted by them to the W. P. A. Review by W. P. A. prior to approval is provided to insure compatibility with the needs and policies of the Works Program.

PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION

The projects discussed above are those which have received Presidential approval. From this reservoir State Works Progress Administrators have made selections for actual operation. In making selections the Administrators have had to recognize such limiting factors as the residence and skill of eligible workers, the funds available (both sponsors' contributions and Federal money), weather conditions, and the necessity of completing jobs or units of jobs once begun.

Although developments were more rapid in certain States than in others, by December 31 more than

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[1] The unit is an official project which may operate as more than one work project.
[2] Includes projects classified under more than one of the preceding headings.

W. P. A. PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES [1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of project	Number of projects	Total approved cost estimate				
		Total cost		W. P. A. funds	Sponsors' contribution	Percent contributed by sponsors
		Amount	Percent			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grand total	69, 152	$1, 169, 650, 880	100. 0	$947, 732, 727	$221, 918, 153	19. 0
Highways, roads, and streets	23, 105	461, 633, 337	39. 5	362, 421, 202	99, 212, 135	21. 5
Highways	330	9, 233, 784	0. 8	6, 476, 712	2, 757, 072	29. 9
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	9, 820	158, 753, 730	13. 6	116, 417, 063	42, 336, 667	26. 7
Streets and alleys	4, 955	121, 358, 621	10. 4	99, 509. 335	21, 849, 286	18. 0
Bridges and viaducts	997	11, 171, 466	1. 0	8, 310, 461	2, 861, 005	25. 6
Grade-crossings elimination	28	245, 628	0. 0	204, 676	40, 952	16. 7
Other [2]	6, 975	160, 870, 108	13. 7	131, 502, 955	29, 367, 153	18. 3
Public buildings	9, 508	115, 824, 103	9. 9	87, 219, 588	28, 604, 515	24. 7
Educational buildings	5, 266	48, 488, 182	4. 2	34, 767, 775	13, 720, 407	28. 3
Federal Government buildings	222	6, 123, 770	0. 5	5, 566, 907	556, 863	9. 1
Other [2]	4, 020	61, 212, 151	5. 2	46, 884, 906	14, 327, 245	23. 4
Housing (including demolition)	56	2, 162, 938	0. 2	2, 009, 234	153, 704	7. 1
Parks and playgrounds	4, 892	136, 208, 282	11. 6	118, 721, 210	17, 487, 072	12. 8
Flood control and other conservation	2, 989	65, 081, 905	5. 6	55, 087, 025	9, 994, 880	15. 4
Forestation	252	2, 883, 562	0. 3	2, 627, 461	256, 101	8. 9
Erosion control and land utilization	283	6, 002, 192	0. 5	3, 447, 174	2, 555, 018	42. 6
Irrigation and water conservation	1, 725	42, 307, 428	3. 6	36, 986, 809	5, 320, 619	12. 6
Other [2]	729	13, 888, 723	1. 2	12, 025, 581	1, 863, 142	13. 4
Water supply and sewer systems	6, 256	112, 878, 138	9. 6	86, 187, 741	26, 690, 397	23. 6
Water purification and supply	1, 990	30, 336, 148	2. 6	21, 015, 104	9, 321, 044	30. 7
Sewer systems	3, 988	77, 591, 107	6. 6	61, 526, 236	16, 064, 871	20. 7
Other [2]	278	4, 950, 883	0. 4	3, 646, 401	1, 304, 482	26. 3
Electric utilities	130	2, 035, 701	0. 2	1, 568, 739	466, 962	22. 9
Generating plant and equipment	16	112, 417	0. 0	72, 617	39, 800	35. 4
Transmisssion and distribution lines	52	1, 060, 222	0. 1	825, 707	234, 515	22. 1
Other [2]	62	863, 062	0. 1	670, 415	192, 647	22. 3
Transportation	470	28, 196, 405	2. 4	23, 888, 285	4, 308, 120	15. 3
Airports and airways	328	22, 570, 150	1. 9	19, 323, 401	3, 246, 749	14. 4
Other	142	5, 626, 255	0. 5	4, 564, 884	1, 061, 371	18. 9
Educational, professional, and clerical	10, 109	84, 829, 306	7. 3	76, 897, 446	7, 931, 860	9. 4
Educational	2, 201	15, 437, 509	1. 3	13, 138, 421	2, 299, 088	14. 9
Clerical	1, 731	6, 842, 802	0. 6	6, 002, 434	840, 368	12. 3
Professional and technical	3, 037	20, 725, 928	1. 8	18, 298, 094	2, 427, 834	11. 7
Research and statistical surveys	1, 068	13, 931, 194	1. 2	12, 849, 122	1, 082, 072	7. 8
Art, literary, and recreational	1, 672	23, 628, 830	2. 0	22, 712, 200	916, 630	3. 9
Other [2]	400	4, 263, 043	0. 4	3, 897, 175	365, 868	8. 6
Goods projects	4, 828	77, 256, 241	6. 6	68, 892, 447	8, 363, 794	10. 8
Sewing	3, 592	60, 828, 536	5. 2	55, 859, 035	4, 969, 501	8. 2
Other	1, 236	16, 427, 705	1. 4	13, 033, 412	3, 394, 293	20. 7
Sanitation and health	2, 309	39, 831, 552	3. 4	29, 624, 586	10, 206, 966	25. 6
Miscellaneous	4, 500	43, 712, 972	3. 7	35, 215, 224	8, 497, 748	19. 4

[1] The unit is a work project, which is a unit of operation under an official project.
[2] Includes projects classifiable under more than 1 of the preceding headings.

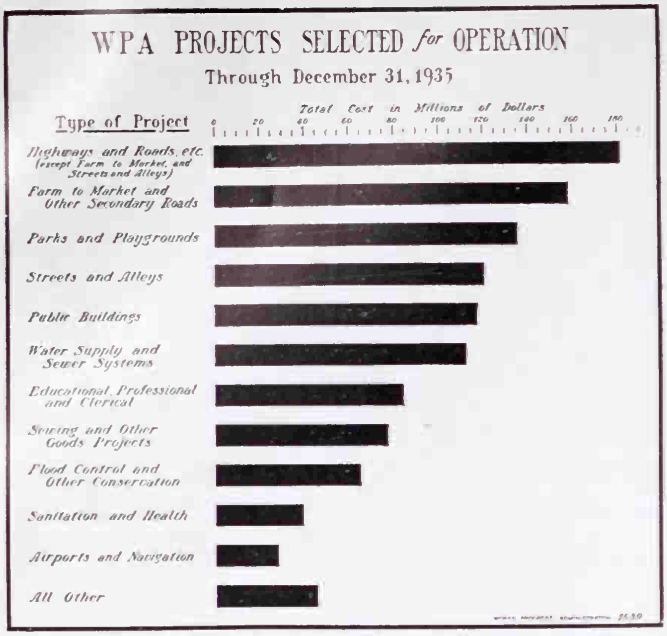
69,000 work projects had already been selected for operation at a total estimated cost of almost $1,170,000,000. Of this amount, sponsoring State and local governmental bodies will contribute $222,000,000, or about 19 percent of the total cost. Four major types of public improvements—those for highway, road and street projects, public buildings, water supply and sewer systems, and parks and playgrounds—account for about 71 percent of the total cost of the projects selected for prosecution.

Most important are projects for the construction and repair of highways, roads, bridges, and streets. This group constitutes 39.5 percent of the total cost of all projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935. For this section of the program approximately 22 percent of the funds are being contributed by sponsors. About one-third of all funds to be expended on the entire road and street program will be devoted to extensions and improvements of farm-to-market roads.

Improvements to community recreational facilities, which consist largely of parks and playgrounds, constitute 11.6 percent of the total cost. Repair and construction of public buildings such as schools, hospitals, children's homes, libraries, city halls, and courthouses will require 9.9 percent of the total expenditures. Sponsors are contributing about one-fourth of the total cost of these work projects. Construction and modernization of water supply and sewer systems will involve expenditures amounting to 9.6 percent of the total.

Other important items in the program include flood control and conservation projects vital to the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of property damage and loss of life, which amounts to 5.6 percent of the total. Also included are sewing, canning, and other projects for the production of simple necessities for distribution among the needy, which account for 6.6 percent of the total cost. These projects will provide employment for women from relief rolls.

Transportation projects, nearly all of which relate to airports and airway facilities, amount to 2.4 percent



of the total cost of the program, while sanitation and health projects, housing, electric utilities, and miscellaneous projects, respectively, constitute 3.4, 0.2, 0.2, and 3.7 percent of the total cost. Employment for educational, professional, and clerical persons is to be provided on projects calling for the expenditure of 7.3 percent of the total funds, based on selections for operations through December 31.

Comparison between major classes of projects approved by the President and those selected for operation with respect to the cost in terms of Federal funds can be made by reference to the table below. For only one class of projects, park and playground work, is the percentage of the total selected for operation markedly different from the corresponding project approvals.

APPROVED W.P.A. PROJECTS AND PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION, BY TYPE OF WORK

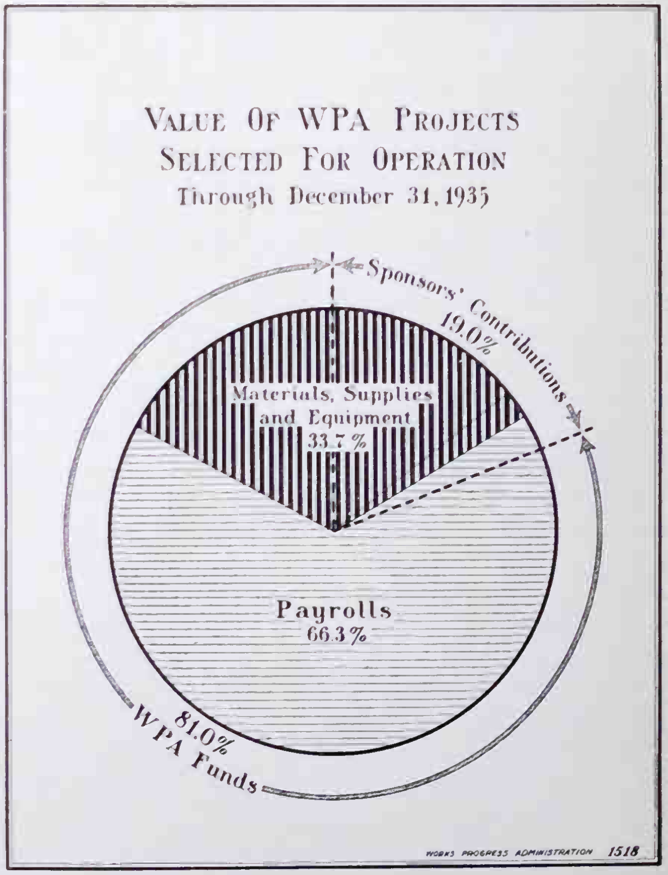
Type of work	Projects approved by the President Jan. 15, 1936		Projects selected for operation Dec. 31, 1935	
	Amount (W. P. A. funds)	Percent of total	Amount (W. P. A. funds)	Per cent of total
Grand total	$4,579,359,147	100.0	$947,732,727	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	1,810,118,848	39.6	362,421,202	38.3
Public buildings, including housing	487,146,993	10.6	89,228,822	9.4
Parks and playgrounds	399,211,378	8.7	118,721,210	12.5
Flood control and other conservation	293,807,134	6.4	55,087,025	5.8
Public utilities	482,443,701	10.5	87,756,480	9.3
Airports and other transportation	152,706,428	3.3	23,888,285	2.5
Educational, professional, and clerical projects	441,927,727	9.7	76,897,446	8.1
Sewing and other goods projects	295,553,584	6.5	68,892,447	7.3
Sanitation and health	124,144,184	2.7	29,624,586	3.1
Miscellaneous	92,299,170	2.0	35,215,224	3.7

A classification of W. P. A. projects based on construction as contrasted with non-construction types reveals that construction projects account for 81.1 percent of the total cost of projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935; non-construction types, including professional and clerical projects, goods projects, forestation, erosion control, improvements to grounds around public buildings, etc., account for the remaining 18.9 percent of the total cost. When construction projects are further subdivided, distinguishing new construction from repairs, modernization, and improvements, it is found that the former represents 36.2 percent of the total cost of all projects and the latter 44.9 percent. These data are presented in the tabulation below.

W.P.A. CONSTRUCTION AND NONCONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION THROUGH DEC. 31, 1935

Type of work	Number of projects	Total approved cost estimate	
		Amount	Percent of total
Grand total	69,152	$1,169,650,880	100.0
Construction projects	49,065	948,544,645	81.1
New construction	22,384	424,066,893	36.2
Highways, roads, and streets	9,046	135,157,126	11.6
Public buildings	3,109	46,014,603	3.9
Other new construction	10,229	242,895,164	20.7
Repairs, modernization, and improvements	26,681	524,477,752	44.9
Highways, roads, and streets	14,059	326,476,211	27.9
Public buildings	6,399	69,809,500	6.0
Other repairs	6,223	128,192,041	11.0
Non-construction projects [1]	20,087	221,106,235	18.9

[1] Includes forestation and erosion control, educational, professional, and clerical projects, goods projects, health projects, etc.



From the table on page 27 the total estimated cost of projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935, is seen to be $1,169,650,880, of which sponsors' contributions amount to $221,918,153 or 19.0 percent of the total. Sponsors' contributions generally represent pledges of materials, supplies, and equipment as indicated by the following summary.

Purpose of expenditure	Amount	Percent of total
Total amount pledged by sponsors	$221, 918, 153	100. 0
Direct labor	30, 144, 504	13. 6
Materials, supplies, and equipment	191, 773, 649	86. 4

In contrast, 4 out of every 5 dollars to be expended on these projects from W. P. A. funds go directly to the workers in the form of wages. That W. P. A. funds are used chiefly for the employment of labor is indicated below.

Purpose of expenditure	Amount	Percent of total
Total cost in W. P. A. funds	$947, 732, 727	100. 0
Direct labor	745, 412, 607	78. 7
Materials, supplies, and equipment	202, 320, 120	21. 3

STONE SURFACING FOR RURAL ROADS.

The fact that sponsors' contributions are large and consist chiefly of materials permits the development of substantial projects without diverting a large proportion of Federal funds from the major purpose of providing for the wages of relief workers. The chart on page 28 illustrates the great difference between the purposes for which W. P. A. funds and sponsors' contributions are utilized.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Among the types of projects included under W. P. A. State Work Programs, farm-to-market road work is outstanding both in its relative scope and in resultant economic and social benefits. It is estimated that about 65 percent of the Nation's farms are situated on unimproved dirt roads. Consequently a large portion of the 20,000,000 people who reside on these farms are periodically subject to being marooned in bad weather, unable to get their children to school and their produce to market or loading points, or to secure supplies and medical aid, or even to receive their mail.

The farm-to-market road work undertaken as part of the W. P. A. State Work Programs is directed toward providing adequate transportation facilities in rural areas. It contemplates not the construction of hard-finished highways, but general improvement of the less frequented but more extensive dirt roads and trails. The work of converting a roadway into an adequate thoroughfare ranges from the construction of new culverts and extensive surfacing, graveling, and draining to the filling in of hollows and ditches.

Projects definitely classifiable as farm-to-market roads formed almost 14 percent (on the basis of estimated total cost) of all W. P. A. projects selected for operation by State Administrators through December 31. The total cost of such road projects either started or ready to get under way by this date amounted to about $159,000,000 of which almost 27 percent will be contributed by the sponsors. In only five other types of projects, all much less important in terms of estimated cost, do the sponsors put up a larger proportion of the total cost of the projects selected for operation under the various State Work Programs.

The reports from 48 States which yielded the above information also indicate that more than three-quarters of the W. P. A. funds used on farm-to-market road projects will be spent for wages. The bulk of sponsors' contributions will be used for material purchases and other costs with under 15 percent going for wages. Of the total estimated cost of farm-to-market road work initiated during the period covered by these reports, about 60 percent will be spent for pay rolls.

In addition to work definitely classifiable as farm-to-market roads, an indeterminate portion of bridge, viaduct, and miscellaneous road projects also contribute to the improvement of rural roads. The construction of a bridge to replace a ford which made an otherwise adequate road impassable during some seasons may actually belong under the farm-to-market category. It is evident, at least, that the data covering farm-to-market road work, as such, presented here and in the table on page 27 of this report, understate to a considerable degree the actual scope of the work undertaken to improve rural road systems.

FILLING IN A SWAMP ROADBED AND IMPROVING DRAINAGE BY DITCH WORK AND REVETMENTS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE RURAL TRANSPORTATION.

Outstanding among States with farm-to-market road programs are Texas, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, in which projects with an estimated total cost of between 10 and 17 million dollars are being undertaken, and which together have about a third of the total farm-to-market road work within their boundaries. California, New York, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Georgia also report between 5 and 10 million dollars in projects of this type under way or ready to start.

Another aspect of the relative importance of farm-to-market road work is brought out by the relationship of projects of this type to the entire work programs of individual States. Texas occupies the foremost position on this basis also, with 46 percent of its projects involving work on farm-to-market roads, while West Virginia and Arkansas are next in order with 37 percent. More than 25 percent of the value of all projects selected for operation in Vermont, Maine, South Dakota, Iowa, and Tennessee represent this type of work.

The number of persons employed on W. P. A. projects, as represented by the pay rolls ending within the month of December, indicate that about 360,000 men were working on farm-to-market road projects in 47 States (Delaware has no projects of this sort). In terms of the total employment on farm-to-market road projects Ohio headed the list, followed by Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. However, owing to the wide variation in the size of the State Work Programs and in the speed with which they got under way, a more accurate gage of the importance of this work in providing employment is the ratio of the number of persons engaged in farm-to-market road work to total State employment on W. P. A. projects. On this basis West Virginia is outstanding, with 56 percent of its workers employed on this work. In Vermont about 37 percent and in Tennessee and Arkansas about 33 percent of all W. P. A. workers were so employed. Only slightly smaller ratios to total employment were noted in most of the other States which had sizable farm-to-market road programs, despite the hampering effect of winter weather on some of the work involved in these projects in the northern States.

W. P. A. AIRWAY, AIRPORT, AND AID TO AVIGATION PROJECTS

In recognition of the increasing importance of air travel in the United States, W. P. A. State Work Programs provide for the construction and improvement of airports and aids to avigation on an extensive scale. Work is under way in many parts of the country. Landing fields are being drained, filled in, and leveled, new runways added, and old runways paved. Hangars are being constructed and administration buildings remodeled and renovated. Additional beacon lights are being installed and other aids to aviation provided along the airways in various parts of the country. This program, involving the creation of permanent national values through the work of persons formerly on relief, is seeking to place the airway and airport facilities of the Nation on a par with flying equipment now in use, coordinating, as far as is consistent, the aeronautical needs with the relief labor requirements.

The rapid increase of traffic and of airplane speed, size, weight, and efficiency makes it imperative that ground facilities be brought up to date—work which local communities at present are unable to carry on without Federal funds.

Five agencies of the Federal Government have conferred with the Works Progress Administration on this program—the Treasury, the War Department, the Post Office Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Commerce. State aviation officials and organizations have likewise given hearty cooperation. Airway and airport projects, prior to release for construction, are approved as to aeronautical fitness by the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce.

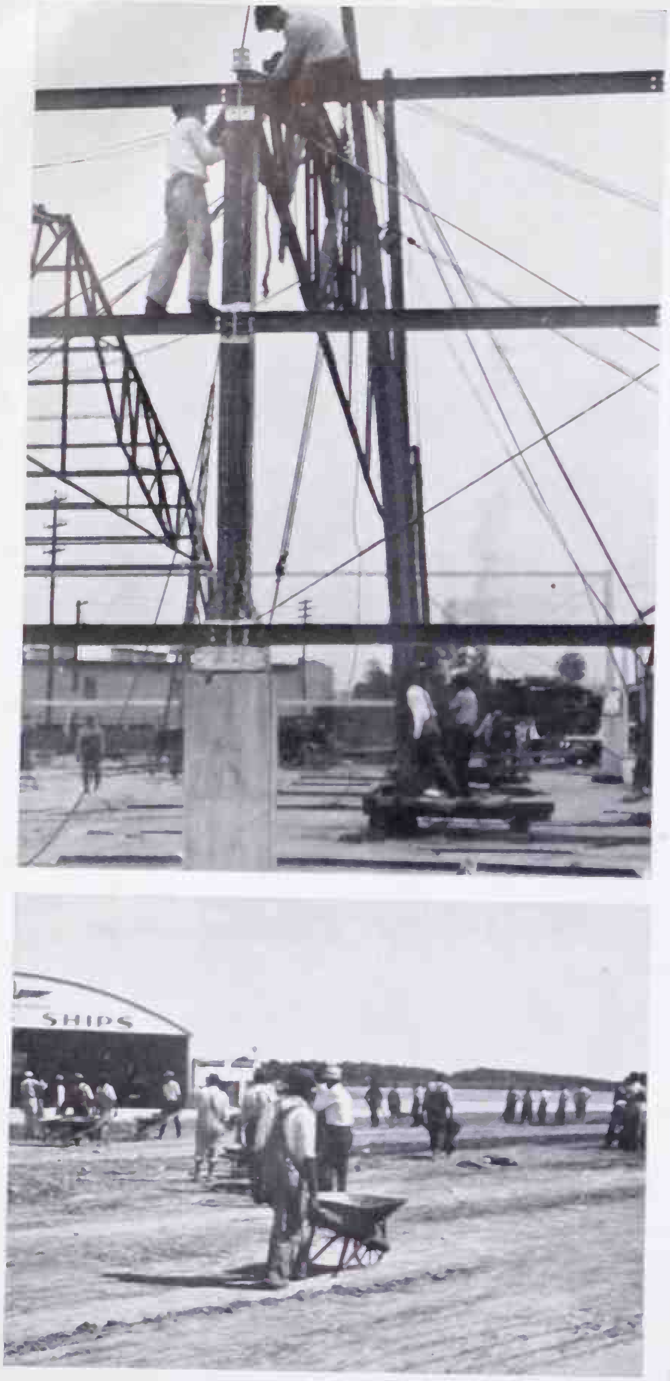
Although many airports were constructed and many improved under the earlier work programs (C. W. A. and F. E. R. A.), the present program includes a large number of projects not completed under these administrations, as well as the coordinated extension of a national airways system. Through January 15, 1936, more than 1,500 projects in 47 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, involving more than $108,000,000 of Federal funds, had received the approval of the President; of these, 328 projects located in 42 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, had been released for operation by State W. P. A. Administrators by the end of 1935. For these projects $19,323,401 of Federal funds had been released through December 31, in addition to which sponsors are pledged to contribute more than $3,000,000. The total amount originally requested by the sponsors and approved by the President for these projects was approximately $48,000,000.

While the scope of the W. P. A. airway and airport projects generally coincides with the areas of greatest air traffic density, California through the end of 1935 had selected for operation under the W. P. A. program projects exceeding in value those of the other States or administrative areas next in order—Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York State, New York City, Florida, and Tennessee. New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, and Massachusetts also report a considerable volume of work of this type. Additional projects are being released for operation by State W. P. A. Administrators as relief and other local conditions justify such action.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW HANGAR AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS NEARING COMPLETION.

PURCHASES OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT FOR USE ON W. P. A. PROJECTS

Purchases and contributions of materials, supplies, and equipment for use on projects had amounted to $46,042,303 by the end of December 1935. Approximately 85 percent of these purchases was for use on the four major types of public improvements which constitute the bulk of the W. P. A. program: highway, road, and street projects; public buildings; water supply and sewer systems; and parks and playgrounds. Forty percent of the total purchases was for use on highway, road, and street projects. Other materials purchased were for use chiefly on projects to extend or improve recreational facilities such as parks and playgrounds, for use on public building projects, and on projects to build or modernize water supply and sewer systems. Such purchases represented 15.7, 14.7, and 14.5 percent, respectively, of the total purchases and contributions made for W. P. A. projects through December 31. A distribution of this total by type of projects is given in the table in the next column.



HANGAR CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF RUNWAYS ARE IMPORTANT TYPES OF AIRPORT WORK.

PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT FOR W.P.A. PROJECTS BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of project	Total value	
	Amount	Percent of total
Grand total	$46,042,303	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	18,411,632	40.0
Public buildings	6,783,372	14.7
Housing	35,966	.1
Parks and playgrounds	7,246,722	15.7
Flood control and other conservation	2,902,022	6.3
Water supply and sewer systems	6,688,434	14.5
Electric utilities	159,033	.4
Airports and other transportation	1,319,795	2.9
Educational, professional and clerical	426,415	.9
Sewing, canning, and other goods projects	604,512	1.3
Sanitation and health	378,473	.8
Miscellaneous	1,085,927	2.4

Analysis of the types of materials purchased for use on W. P. A. projects through December 31, 1935, reveals a wide variety of products, over 52 percent of which were construction materials exclusive of iron and steel. As indicated in the tabulation below, the more important items within this group in the order of their importance are cement which amounts to 11.7 percent of all purchases; lumber and its products, which represent 11.3 percent; crushed stone, 7.1 percent; sand and gravel, 6.9 percent; and brick and related products, 6.7 percent. Petroleum products, which are chiefly paving materials and mixtures, account for 15.2 percent of all purchases. Iron and steel products, exclusive of machinery, represent 20.8 percent of all purchases. Within this latter group, the most important items are cast iron pipe and fittings which make up 6.7 percent; structural and reinforcing steel, 5.4 percent; and tools, 4.0 percent of all materials, supplies and equipment either purchased or contributed for use on W. P. A. projects.

PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT FOR W.P.A. PROJECTS BY TYPES OF MATERIALS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of material	Total value	
	Amount	Percent of total
Grand total	$46,042,303	100.0
Construction materials, exclusive of iron and steel	24,375,245	52.9
Lumber and its products (excluding furniture)	5,211,115	11.3
Paints and varnishes	775,321	1.7
Sand and gravel	3,180,936	6.9
Crushed stone	3,254,601	7.1
Cement	5,405,228	11.7
Concrete products	2,228,845	4.8
Brick, hollow tile and other clay products	3,069,027	6.7
Stone and glass products, etc	1,250,173	2.7
Iron and steel products, exclusive of machinery	9,609,332	20.8
Structural and reinforcing steel	2,466,062	5.4
Cast iron pipe and fittings	3,097,469	6.7
Plumbing equipment and supplies	331,250	.7
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies	295,815	.6
Tools (excluding machine tools)	1,848,376	4.0
Other iron and steel products	1,570,360	3.4
Machinery and equipment	1,417,318	3.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	643,303	1.4
Paving machinery, apparatus and supplies	131,632	.3
Motor trucks	19,145	(1)
Other machinery and equipment	623,238	1.4
Petroleum products	6,963,032	15.2
Paving materials and mixtures, bituminous	6,011,793	13.1
Other petroleum products	951,239	2.1
Office supplies and equipment (including furniture)	320,162	.7
Miscellaneous	3,357,214	7.3

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[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

EARNINGS ON W. P. A. PROJECTS

More than $170,000,000 had been paid to workers on W. P. A. projects in the form of wages prior to December 16, 1935. This sum represented payment for over 370,000,000 hours of work on thousands of different projects. A comparison of the total earnings and hours worked indicates that the rate of payment for work on the W. P. A. program is averaging about 46 cents per hour.

The average hourly rate of pay on W. P. A. projects has remained relatively constant despite the rapid increase in employment and pay rolls which has occurred since the initiation of the program. Earnings, hours worked, and average hourly rates of pay by semimonthly periods are presented in the accompanying tabulation.

During the fiscal month ending December 15, 1935, the last period for which detailed data are available, the total earnings of W. P. A. workers amounted to $91,552,545. This amount was earned at an average rate of 45 cents per hour. The distribution of hours worked and earnings by types of projects during this period is presented in the table in the next column. The average hourly rate of pay for each type of project is also indicated.

Hours Worked and Earnings of Persons Employed on W.P.A. Projects by Semimonthly Periods

Semimonthly period ending—	Hours worked	Earnings	Average hourly rate
Prior to September 1	10, 844, 521	$5, 044, 113	$0. 465
September 15	13, 527, 894	6, 459, 314	. 477
September 30	21, 232, 934	9, 658, 270	. 455
October 15	29, 586, 814	13, 724, 796	. 464
October 31	40, 335, 429	18, 720, 964	. 464
November 15	54, 224, 860	25, 724, 666	. 474
November 30	85, 919, 152	39, 082, 081	. 455
December 15	115, 879, 899	52, 470, 264	. 453
Total	371, 551, 503	$170, 884, 468	$0. 460

Over 41 percent of the total hours worked and over 38 percent of the total earnings were associated with projects for construction or repair of highways, roads, and streets. The average hourly rate for this type of work, 42 cents per hour, was slightly less than the average for all W. P. A. projects. Although housing projects represented a very small proportion of the total employment and earnings, such work received the highest hourly rate—70 cents per hour. This is explained by the fact that the bulk of this work is located in New York City where relatively high hourly rates are in effect. Comparatively high average hourly rates also were paid on professional and clerical projects and on projects involving work on public buildings and on parks and playgrounds. Projects of the last-mentioned type, a considerable portion of which also is located in New York City, were second only to road projects in the proportion of hours of work and total earnings which they provided.

Hours Worked and Earnings of Persons Employed on W.P.A. Projects, by Types of Projects

Fiscal Month Ending December 15, 1935

Type of project	Hours worked		Earnings		Average hourly rate
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
Grand total	201, 799, 051	100. 0	$91, 552, 345	100. 0	$0. 454
Highways, roads, and streets	83, 117, 682	41. 2	34, 963, 017	38. 2	. 421
Public buildings	14, 077, 140	7. 0	8, 155, 969	8. 9	. 579
Housing	384, 274	. 2	269, 340	. 3	. 701
Parks and playgrounds	28, 548, 726	14. 1	14, 991, 536	16. 4	. 525
Flood control and other conservation	11, 432, 308	5. 7	5, 099, 249	5. 6	. 446
Water supply and sewer systems	15, 967, 935	7. 9	7, 545, 088	8. 2	. 473
Electric utilities	240, 826	. 1	127, 622	. 1	. 530
Airports and other transportation	3, 502, 457	1. 7	1, 725, 590	1. 9	. 493
Educational, professional, and clerical	9, 594, 915	4. 8	6, 019, 488	6. 6	. 627
Sewing, canning, and other goods projects	18, 663, 172	9. 2	6, 347, 801	6. 9	. 340
Sanitation and health	8, 392, 425	4. 2	3, 052, 044	3. 3	. 364
Miscellaneous	7, 877, 191	3. 9	3, 255, 601	3. 6	. 413

ART, MUSIC, THEATRE, AND WRITERS' PROGRAM

Employable persons on the emergency relief rolls for whom appropriate jobs must be provided under the Works Program include representatives of every group in the general population—artists, actors, musicians, and writers, as well as factory hands, farm laborers, and others more frequently alluded to. To handle the complexity of problems involved in providing employment for the former group, a Nation-wide cultural program employing artists, musicians, theatre workers, and writers has been made an essential part of the Works Program.

As early as August 27, 1935, the President allocated a total of $25,315,217 for this work, designated as W. P. A. Sponsored Federal Project No. 1. Given approval by the Comptroller General on September 10, 1935, the allocation included $11,284,036 for the theatre project, $1,152,663 for the art project, $3,236,704 for the writers' project, and $9,641,814 for music projects. A second allocation provided an additional $2,000,000 for art work on non-Federal public buildings and institutions. The products of the work financed by the latter grant belong to the sponsoring States and localities, whereas the products of the work financed by funds allocated earlier are the property of the Federal Government.

Subsequent rescissions reduced the total amount actually available for the cultural programs to $21,811,017. This is distributed as follows: art, $2,952,663; music, $7,641,814; theatre, $6,784,036; and writers', $4,432,504. All the money, with the exception of the $2,000,000 in the art funds made available directly to the States by Presidential letter, is subject to allotment and rescission by the Division of Professional and Service Projects of the Works Progress Administration in Washington, D. C., which has final authority for the whole program. Authority to approve project units has been delegated to properly qualified field officers and operations are already under way in all parts of the country.

The selection of project units to be carried on in the localities has been guided by two considerations: the abilities of the available personnel and the needs and desires of the community in question. Analysis of workers' qualifications is made by a technically qualified individual or committee which determines the proper classification of each person to be placed on a project unit. Not only must the qualifications of prospective workers be passed upon, but the individual or committee must also determine the exact nature of the project unit on which each person who demonstrates his ability is to be employed. This has resulted in using some professionals as leaders in recreational and leisure-time programs.

Under the art project, the work varies from mural painting, sculpture, and the establishment of a museum of textile design, to art teaching, poster making, and working in various crafts. Under the music project, activities from opera, symphony, vocal, and instrumental ensembles to dance orchestras, bands, and music library work have been included. The theatre project includes work with drama companies, marionette and children's theatres, vaudeville, variety, and circus projects, as well as research in many phases of theatre activity. The writers' project has been confined chiefly to the specific task of gathering and editing material for a comprehensive American Guide, to be published in five volumes each covering a major region of the country. However, some writers have been at work on current narrative reports relating to Works Program activities, and plans have been made to initiate a Nation-wide survey of State and local historical records which contemplates compiling lists of records and manuscripts in the possession of State, county, and local governmental units.

Through December 30, 1935, a total of $18,202,440 has been distributed to the States for the four programs and this is expected to carry most of the operating projects until May 15, 1936. Of the total, $2,692,100 has been allotted for art projects; $6,604,700 for music projects; $6,320,490 for theatre; and $2,585,150 for writers' projects. Art funds and writers' funds have been forwarded to every State, music funds to 43 States, and theatre funds to 27 States. Complete data on employment under these programs (which are included in the total W. P. A. employment reported) are not yet available. It is estimated that as of January 1, 1936, art projects were employing about 3,300 persons; music projects, 12,000; theatre projects, 7,000; and writers' projects, 4,300 persons. This yields a total of 26,500 persons at work.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Youth Administration, also a part of the Works Progress Administration, was created by Executive order on June 26, 1935, with a National Advisory Committee and an Executive Committee to assist in carrying out its program. In accordance with the President's determination to aid the unemployed youth of the Nation, the N. Y. A. was charged with responsibility for initiating and administering approved projects to provide employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are not in regular, full-time attendance at school or regularly engaged in remunerative employment. It was estimated that about 2,875,000 persons in this age group were on relief or members of relief families in May 1935. Another Executive order 2 months later placed the student-aid program, previously operated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, under the supervision of the National Youth Administration, bringing educational aid as well as youth work relief, job guidance and placement, apprentice training and youth community activities within the program.

MURAL PAINTING UNDER THE W. P. A. ART PROJECT.

The N. Y. A. program is under the direct supervision of the Executive Director appointed by the President. State Youth Directors immediately responsible to the Executive Director conduct the work in the various States. In addition, State Advisory Committees have been appointed to assist in organizing and operating the program. Negroes are represented on the Advisory Committees of a number of States while Texas has a separate committee composed entirely of Negroes to facilitate the solving of problems of Negro youth.

On August 15, the President made the first allocation to the National Youth Administration, totaling $27,056,268. It was distributed as follows: $11,463,768 for high-school aid, $14,512,500 for college aid, and $1,080,000 for graduate aid. The next allotment, made on November 6, provided $10,000,000 for work projects to give jobs to youths between the ages of 16 and 25 from relief families, certified as eligible for employment. Expenditures were authorized as follows: community development and recreational leadership $6,090,000; rural youth development, $2,084,000; public service training, $1,324,000; and research, $502,000. On December 8 an additional allocation of $10,000,000 was made for these four types of projects. Another allocation, made on December 11, and providing $100,000 for a survey and analysis of the conditions of American youth, brings the total amount made available to N. Y. A. up to $47,156,268.

Funds allocated to the N. Y. A. will be used to conduct youth work projects in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. To date only the first $10,000,000 of the $20,000,000 received has been allotted to the States. The remaining $10,000,000 will be distributed on about the same basis to continue the program.

Another phase of N. Y. A. work relief involves placing youths on part-time jobs on W. P. A. projects and work projects being conducted by other Federal agencies. This work will provide some additional income to a limited number of relief families. Therefore, in choosing young persons for these jobs, preference is given to members of relief families with several dependents Wages to be paid the youth are set at approximately one-third the regular monthly earnings schedule for about a third of the total working hours authorized for other workers. It is also provided that such employment of a young member of a family group shall not be prevented by the employment of another member of the family on the regular basis.

The student-aid program of the N. Y. A. is designed to assist young persons, who, without this aid, could not continue in school. It offers to high-school, college, and graduate students the opportunity to earn a small sum monthly. The secondary-school aid program is expected to provide about 200,000 students with not more than $6 per month. Monthly allotments approximating $1,200,000 have been made to the States for this purpose. It is estimated that approximately 105,000 college students will be given a chance to earn an average of $15 and not more than $20 a month under the college-aid program. Monthly allotments for college students approximate $1,570,000. In addition approximately 4,700 graduate students, 2,900 of whom are candidates for masters' degrees and 1,800 candidates for doctors' degrees, are expected to be aided under the graduate-aid program. They receive an average of from $25 to $30 a month, but not more than $40 a month.

Other important phases of National Youth Administration activities are the provision of job guidance and placement, apprentice training and community activities for young persons. Job placement is being conducted through existing State Employment Services and the National Reemployment Service, except in a few communities where it is handled by the schools. N. Y. A. State officials refer young persons to these agencies. In nine major communities, junior employment counselors have been placed on the staff of the employment offices to facilitate the placement of young persons.

A Federal Committee on Apprentice Training had been established in 1934 under the N. R. A. In the interests of economy and efficiency the N. Y. A. delegated to this committee and its affiliated State committees the task of conducting the apprentice training feature of the N. Y. A. program. The Federal and State committees are directing their efforts toward bringing together youths who wish to learn trades and employers who will provide the opportunities for learning. An apprentice must be at least 16 years of age and must enter into a written agreement with an employer or an association of employers for an approved program of training. It is expected that under these apprentice agreements an increased number of young persons can equip themselves for trades and useful occupations.

Another function of the N. Y. A. is to encourage the extension of educational and recreational facilities and to formulate independent projects creating new facilities for young persons in undeveloped areas. Up to the present time the N. Y. A. has been contacting community organizations in order to promote the planning and initiation of local projects. Through the cooperation of these agencies contributions of equipment, space, and leadership have been obtained. At the same time the N. Y. A. has been encouraging local, county, and State committees to plan constructive and coordinated programs for youth.

The N. Y. A. program is now well under way, although specific data on the work-projects phase are at present incomplete. Some 289,000 students are now participating in the student-aid program, of whom 165,000 are secondary-school students, 119,000 college students, and 4,700 graduate students. The college-aid quota has been exceeded due to the fact that college heads have taken advantage of their right to spread their allotment out by giving students less than $15 a month. Work projects involving the employment of more than 100,000 young persons have been approved by the State Directors, and youths are being assigned to projects of the W. P. A. and other agencies, but complete data on their numbers are not yet available.

THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

In the section concerned with technical and procedural aspects of the Works Program and at other points in this report mention has been made of the Coordinating Committee. This Committee, termed in full the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration, was set up in June 1935 to insure that, in regard to statistical, survey, and research projects financed from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the duties of these two agencies were properly discharged. The duties of the Central Statistical Board and the W. P. A. in this respect had been defined, respectively, as "promoting the improvement, development, and coordination of the statistical service of the Federal Government" and "providing for the coordination of such data-compiling projects as form part of the work relief program."

To carry out the functions of the Coordinating Committee, State Coordinators of Statistical Projects were appointed in each State. All statistical, survey, and research projects, in addition to receiving the same type of examination and approval as other projects in the State W. P. A. Office, are submitted to the State Coordinator for technical review and recommendation. Projects to be included in the State Program are subsequently forwarded by the Coordinator directly to the Coordinating Committee in Washington with his recommendations. In addition to W. P. A. projects the Coordinating Committee reviews and passes upon statistical, survey, and research projects proposed by other Federal agencies for operation under the Works Program. N. Y. A. projects of this type are also subject to review by the Committee.

A total of 3,147 statistical, survey, and research projects have been submitted to the Coordinating Committee since its inception. These projects called for a total expenditure amounting to more than $320,000,000. In addition to these statistical projects, the committee has examined between 900 and 1,000 projects which it ruled nonstatistical. Final action has been taken upon more than 2,500 projects. These include Federal projects sponsored by other Federal agencies directly or in cooperation with the W. P. A., as well as projects sponsored locally.

Of the 34 Federal projects which had received the Coordinating Committee's approval by the end of 1935, only 18, calling for expenditures of $24,394,883, were approved by the President and put into operation. Six of these were approved for prosecution directly by the sponsoring agencies. These projects, with their operating sponsors, are listed below:

The Alphabetical Index of 1900 Census Records, Bureau of the Census.

Census of Business Enterprise, 1935, Bureau of the Census.

Development of Occupational Specifications, United States Employment Service.

Perpetual Inventory of Unemployed, United States Employment Service.

Statistical Compilation and Analysis of Income Tax Returns, Treasury Department.

Health Survey of Representative Communities, United States Public Health Service.

In addition the President approved 12 projects for operation under the W. P. A., with various Federal agencies as co-sponsors.

SUMMARY OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE ACTION ON LOCAL PROJECTS, BY STATES

State	Applications received		Applications approved	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
United States	3,048	$198,677,997	643	$29,089,027
Alabama	95	1,807,854	11	283,504
Arizona	18	408,563	4	101,406
Arkansas	30	370,535	6	104,469
California	139	7,228,603	41	872,594
Colorado	47	592,132	21	182,618
Connecticut	61	5,574,349	15	188,183
Delaware	7	161,756	1	53,111
District of Columbia	3	44,589	1	23,991
Florida	34	1,198,217	9	212,753
Georgia	28	2,136,047	9	341,834
Idaho	6	279,119	2	92,927
Illinois	172	10,783,454	38	2,443,555
Indiana	48	8,562,718	9	80,430
Iowa	44	1,564,808	8	401,097
Kansas	49	1,567,259	20	563,885
Kentucky	65	3,414,533	10	158,873
Louisiana	17	544,721	4	32,679
Maine	26	921,881	-------	-------
Maryland	16	363,719	7	71,957
Massachusetts	220	18,964,560	19	217,216
Michigan	84	7,003,951	20	3,686,663
Minnesota	94	4,886,480	37	1,409,290
Mississippi	26	1,074,301	1	1,668
Missouri	29	1,686,303	10	425,992
Montana	36	712,712	5	114,821
Nebraska	39	1,731,972	4	216,942
Nevada	5	23,396	-------	-------
New Hampshire	34	1,276,373	8	82,929
New Jersey	220	15,267,881	23	1,133,460
New Mexico	14	255,640	3	28,572
New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	200	18,853,056	27	456,461
New York City	196	20,175,106	52	5,708,639
North Carolina	28	1,168,806	3	35,103
North Dakota	46	1,596,572	8	121,853
Ohio	197	16,264,665	44	1,073,597
Oklahoma	34	1,798,962	7	151,886
Oregon	33	344,643	12	104,358
Pennsylvania	202	9,987,760	46	1,575,512
Rhode Island	31	2,633,745	8	149,296
South Carolina	17	1,068,737	2	4,911
South Dakota	15	268,482	5	107,772
Tennessee	18	1,730,957	2	145,077
Texas	12	5,028,322	3	3,313,407
Utah	49	882,538	17	314,999
Vermont	6	29,112	2	8,499
Virginia	69	2,213,637	20	556,039
Washington	68	3,000,074	11	663,789
West Virginia	47	3,493,476	3	552,760
Wisconsin	55	7,348,081	16	417,665
Wyoming	19	382,840	9	99,985

Of approximately 3,000 local projects which have been received, 643 calling for expenditures of $29,089,027 have been approved, and 1,890 calling for expenditures of $149,000,000 have been disapproved. There are now pending before the Coordinating Committee 515 projects, calling for expenditures of $20,588,526. In the tabulation above are shown the distributions, by States, of the total number of local projects received and approved by the Coordinating Committee, and the amounts involved for projects in each of these categories. Project proposals were received from all States and to date projects have been approved for all States except Maine and Nevada. In respect to type these projects exhibit considerable variety, as is indicated in the following tabulation.

SUMMARY OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE ACTION ON LOCAL PROJECTS, BY TYPES

Type of project	Applications received by Committee		Applications approved by Committee	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
United States, total	3,048	$198,677,997	643	$29,089,027
Agriculture	148	4,079,159	58	1,278,209
Banking, credit, securities	12	403,794	4	54,653
Business and industrial	255	9,471,257	28	1,094,908
Consumption and price	67	1,431,357	27	586,024
Education and schools	326	6,315,673	58	1,096,662
Employment, unemployment, occupations	106	22,508,612	17	420,447
Government	528	55,801,046	113	9,265,187
Health	159	6,699,172	42	978,153
Historical and research	56	4,456,271	4	853,065
Mapping	89	3,623,289	13	1,021,733
Natural resources	67	2,244,355	22	857,279
Planning studies	146	21,963,153	32	1,956,975
Population and vital statistics	175	8,395,339	23	438,413
Real property, land utilization, construction	322	23,334,358	86	4,771,018
Recreation	19	739,437	--------	--------
Social problems and welfare	309	12,040,936	63	1,488,261
Traffic and motor accident surveys	259	15,121,146	51	2,918,527
Wages and income	5	49,643	2	9,513

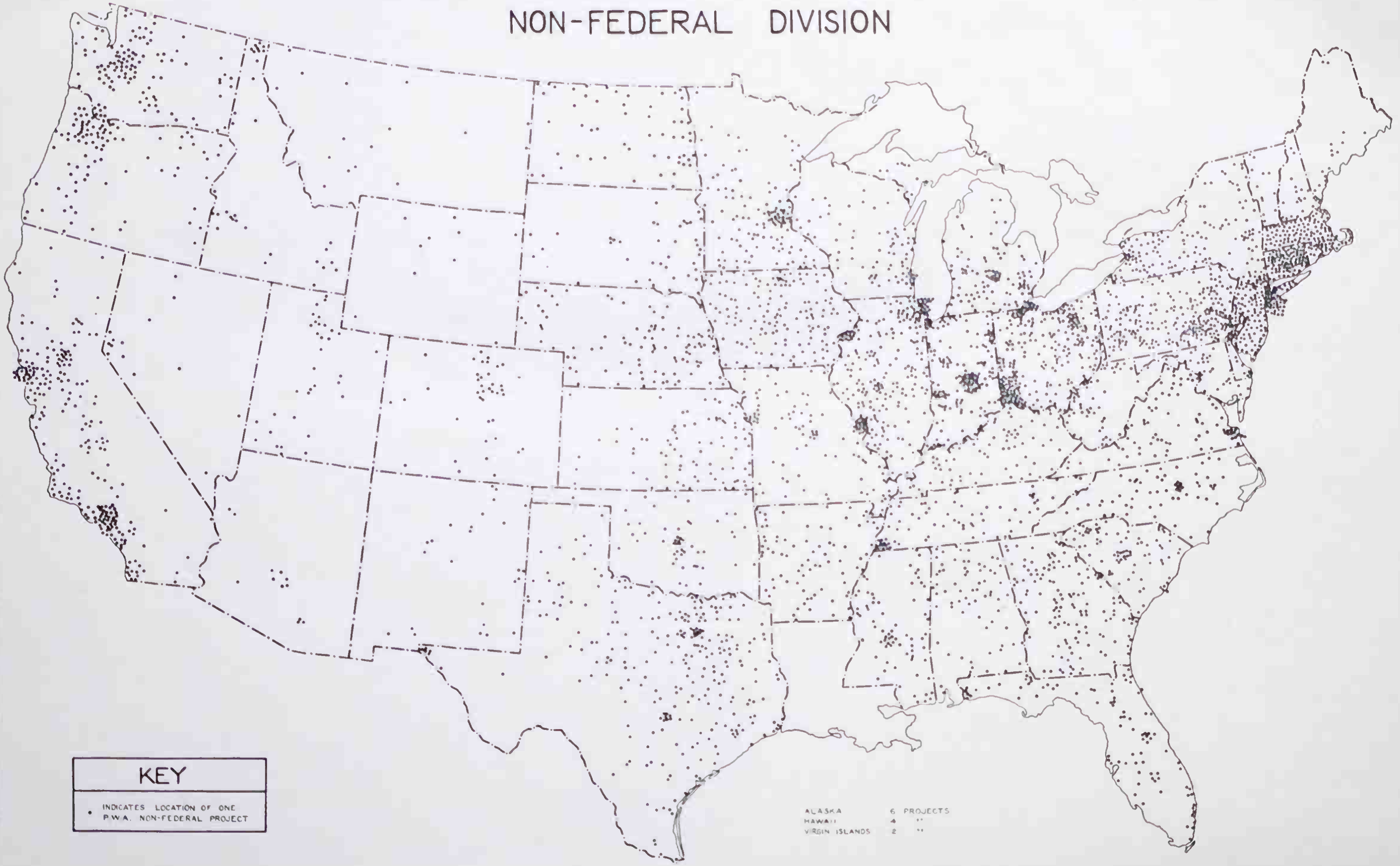
The Coordinating Committee believes that an analysis of the reasons for disapproval of projects is of major importance, particularly in planning for future projects to be conducted under mass production methods. Accordingly, a brief analysis of the reasons for disapproval has been made. One-third of the projects have been disapproved because the sponsor failed to supply information required to make an adequate evaluation. In each of the cases included under this category disapproval was given only after repeated efforts to secure required information. More than 36 percent of the disapproved projects were rejected for the reason that they were canvass-type projects calling for visits to private individuals, business concerns, or both. Nearly 11 percent of the disapprovals were made because of major duplications of subject matter. About 3 percent were blanket type projects; approximately 5 percent were judged to be technically inadequate, statistically unsound or likely to arouse resentment. Another 5 percent were canceled by the sponsors usually as a result of the Committee's criticism of the subject matter. Nearly 4 percent of the disapprovals were made because the results would be of questionable value rather than because the techniques to be employed were unsatisfactory. The remaining disapprovals were made because sponsors were unsatisfactory, or because personnel was not available.

SEWERS FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

NON-FEDERAL DIVISION


KEY
• INDICATES LOCATION OF ONE P.W.A. NON-FEDERAL PROJECT
ALASKA 6 PROJECTS
HAWAII 4 "
VIRGIN ISLANDS 2 "

CHAPTER V. PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, established under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and continued by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, has been authorized to make loans and grants for non-Federal construction projects of States, counties, cities, Territories, and possessions, and to conduct Federal demonstrations of slum clearance and low-rent housing. Projects in the non-Federal classification are financed by P. W. A. grants from E. R. A. funds for a portion of the project cost with the remaining funds provided either by P. W. A. loans, largely from funds made available prior to the E. R. A. Act, or directly by the local bodies sponsoring the projects. Housing projects are under direct Federal supervision and are to be prosecuted entirely by direct expenditure of Federal funds.

NON-FEDERAL DIVISION

The non-Federal program under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act as of December 26, 1935, consisted of 4,149 projects, the estimated total cost of which is $743,656,896. For this program $343,681,748 has been allocated from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (the amount warranted by the Comptroller General through Dec. 31 is $343,669,712). This sum is being used primarily for grants on a basis of 45 percent of the total estimated cost of a project. The remaining 55 percent of the funds required is to be provided either directly by the local bodies sponsoring the project or by P. W. A. loans from monies derived from the sale of securities under prior appropriations. The sources of Federal funds used for P. W. A. projects under the Works Program are presented below.

Source of Funds	Grants	Loans	Total
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act	$333, 181, 748	[1] $10, 500, 000	$343, 681, 748
P. W. A. revolving fund		144, 147, 148	144, 147, 148
Total Federal funds	$333, 181, 748	$154, 647, 148	$487, 828, 896

[1] Loan made from E. R. A. funds, accompanied by grant of $4,500,000, for one project.

The projects making up this program, as indicated by the locations shown on the accompanying map, are widely distributed throughout the nation. These projects involve the following types of construction: waterworks; sewage and sewage disposal systems; schools; hospitals; courthouses and jails; streets, highways, bridges, and tunnels; power plants and distribution systems; recreation facilities; and other similar public works. They provide a broad range of construction activity creating useful employment for skilled, unskilled, and other workers on the sites of the projects, in mines, plants, and factories, and along transportation lines. At the same time these projects represent capital investments which will add definitely to community wealth and contribute in a substantial way to the advancement of the health, education, recreation, safety, and convenience of the citizens in every part of the Nation.

The individual projects for the E. R. A. program have been selected from applications received, as provided by the act, from States, Territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and from applications for self-liquidating projects of public bodies.

ONE OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS (DORMITORY) FINANCED IN PART BY P. W. A. FUNDS.

They have been examined to determine their eligibility from legal, financial, and engineering standpoints in accord with the established policy of the Public Works Administration. Thorough review has assisted the local bodies to develop projects economically sound and socially desirable—suited to the needs and within the financial limits of the local community. The program includes many self-liquidating projects which, over a period of years, will permit the local community to repay any loan which it may have secured from P. W. A. In this category are a number of projects which would have been beyond the ability of the community to finance had it not been for the Federal grant of a portion of the cost. The construction of these and other projects is going forward at the present time only because of the cooperation of the Federal Government through its grants of funds and its acceptance of the securities of the local bodies for loans.

Actual construction on the projects is under the jurisdiction of the local bodies, which have selected the projects of greatest need to their communities and in which they are desirous of having the cooperation of the Federal Government. Uniformity in the conduct of the various activities and coordination of the work is obtained through rules and regulations founded upon the Emergency Relief Act and the rules and regulations established for the entire Works Program by the Works Progress Administration. The non-Federal projects are constructed almost exclusively on a contract basis. Prevailing wages are paid throughout. Hours of work are limited to 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month. Every effort is made to exhaust relief sources in the selection of employees for these projects, although contractors are given the right to request union workers if they so desire.

As of December 15, 1935, under the E. R. A. program, 398 non-Federal projects aggregating $49,801,000 were delayed from causes beyond the control of P. W. A. or the applicants. These included a number of power projects held up by obstructive litigation, the settlement of which is beyond the control of P. W. A. or the local body. In these cases, an extension of time for the beginning of construction has been granted.

Deduction of the $49,801,000, covering delayed projects, from the total sum available left, for possible award of contracts prior to December 15, 1935, a net total of $293,881,000 in E. R. A. funds. Contracts involving $260,616,000, or 88.4 percent of this sum, had been awarded or were ready to award on that date.

By December 26, 1935, a total of $325,323,220 had been allotted from E. R. A. funds as grants for 4,149 non-Federal projects with a total cost of $743,656,896. An additional $154,647,148 allotted almost exclusively from other P. W. A. funds in the form of loans and $263,686,528 furnished by the local bodies sponsoring the projects from sources other than the Federal Government made up the remainder of the total cost of these projects.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, NON-FEDERAL DIVISION, ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, DECEMBER 26, 1935[1]

Type of project (1)	Number of projects (2)	Grant value [2] (3)	Loan value [3] (4)	Total allotment (5)	Estimated total cost [4] (6)
Grand total, all types	4, 149	$325,323,220	$154,647,148	$479,970,368	$743,656,896
Streets and highways	234	17, 313, 721	2, 462, 000	19, 775, 721	38, 763, 650
Roads and highways	86	9, 582, 474	1, 339, 000	10, 921, 474	21, 293, 846
Streets	135	7, 037, 634	830, 000	7, 867, 634	15, 928, 439
Sidewalks and curbs	2	57, 272	----------	57, 272	127, 272
Grade-crossings elimination	3	273, 036	----------	273, 036	606, 749
Drainage structures	2	88, 364	108, 000	196, 364	196, 364
Lights, signals, and markers	6	274, 941	185, 000	459, 941	610, 980
Miscellaneous	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Utilities	1, 109	99, 946, 807	55, 522, 177	155, 468, 984	227, 877, 341
Sewer projects	370	54, 339, 902	30, 310, 037	84, 649, 939	123, 968, 353
Sewage disposal plants	196	36, 535, 016	17, 571, 932	54, 106, 948	84, 233, 058
Sanitary sewers	132	9, 582, 868	3, 752, 605	13, 335, 473	21, 461, 957
Storm sewers	25	915, 875	157, 000	1, 072, 875	2, 037, 311
Combined sewers	17	7, 306, 143	8, 828, 500	16, 134, 643	16, 236, 027
Sewer and water	41	2, 002, 935	1, 462, 800	3, 465, 735	4, 451, 824
Water systems	567	31, 501, 517	16, 116, 340	47, 617, 857	70, 763, 231
Water mains	51	2, 592, 846	708, 100	3, 300, 946	5, 763, 789
Filtration plants	25	1, 128, 116	701, 000	1, 829, 116	2, 477, 613
Reservoirs	43	8, 274, 809	5, 761, 300	14, 036, 109	19, 085, 823
Complete waterworks	448	19, 505, 746	8, 945, 940	28, 451, 686	43, 436, 006
Garbage and rubbish disposal	12	1, 157, 608	993, 000	2, 150, 608	2, 561, 000
Gas plants	9	240, 081	101, 000	341, 081	533, 571
Electric power, excluding water power	66	6, 568, 346	5, 076, 500	11, 644, 846	15, 828, 108
Electric distribution systems	13	1, 456, 454	1, 524, 500	2, 980, 954	3, 496, 659
Power construction not water	53	5, 111, 892	3, 552, 000	8, 663, 892	12, 331, 449
Communications	3	218, 023	----------	218, 023	483, 887
Railroads and car lines	6	1, 891, 655	----------	1, 891, 655	4, 212, 544
Miscellaneous	35	2, 026, 740	1, 462, 500	3, 489, 240	5, 074, 823
Buildings	2, 600	171, 662, 890	78, 451, 221	250, 114, 111	385, 012, 659
Educational buildings	2, 148	126, 083, 036	63, 853, 570	189, 936, 606	283, 968, 194
Secondary schools	2, 014	111, 639, 300	54, 525, 845	166, 165, 145	250, 643, 750
Colleges and universities	98	11, 527, 575	8, 926, 225	20, 453, 800	26, 842, 620
Other educational institutions	16	2, 093, 179	299, 000	2, 392, 179	4, 652, 911
Public libraries	20	822, 982	102, 500	925, 482	1, 828, 913
Municipal buildings	133	12, 068, 076	2, 528, 790	14, 596, 866	27, 110, 354
Municipal auditoriums and armories	25	2, 333, 740	719, 290	3, 053, 030	5, 201, 038
City halls and town halls	39	5, 353, 927	472, 000	5, 825, 927	12, 160, 576
Courthouses	50	3, 523, 108	1, 275, 000	4, 798, 108	7, 830, 939
Fire and police stations	19	857, 301	62, 500	919, 801	1, 917, 801
Hospitals and other institutions	179	24, 836, 111	9, 947, 261	34, 783, 372	54, 904, 574
Penal institutions	22	1, 283, 023	221, 100	1, 504, 123	2, 864, 364
Social and recreational buildings	16	1, 013, 483	754, 500	1, 767, 983	2, 009, 966
Residential	2	67, 406	----------	67, 400	149, 900
Office and administrative	23	1, 639, 717	321, 500	1, 961, 217	3, 594, 411
Warehouses, laboratories, and shops	17	896, 377	149, 000	1, 045, 377	2, 016, 033
Miscellaneous	60	3, 775, 667	675, 500	4, 451, 167	8, 394, 863
Flood control, water power, reclamation	34	7, 143, 302	12, 478, 000	19, 621, 302	25, 778, 634
Dams and canals	7	529, 260	502, 000	1, 031, 260	1, 175, 749
Storage reservoirs	3	241, 000	294, 000	535, 000	535, 000
Water power development	2	4, 725, 000	10, 775, 000	15, 500, 000	20, 500, 000
Miscellaneous	22	1, 648, 042	907, 000	2, 555, 042	3, 567, 885
Water navigation aids	5	373, 908	47, 000	420, 908	825, 633
Dams and canals	1	21, 272	----------	21, 272	47, 224
Dredging and filling	1	128, 454	----------	128, 454	280, 454
Channel rectification, levees, etc	1	25, 364	31, 000	56, 364	56, 364
Miscellaneous	2	198, 818	16, 000	214, 818	441, 591
Engineering structures	83	12, 355, 258	4, 042, 500	16, 397, 758	28, 192, 232
Bridges and viaducts	56	8, 105, 111	431, 500	8, 536, 611	18, 747, 393
Wharves, piers, and docks	17	3, 783, 157	3, 590, 000	7, 373, 157	8, 407, 187
Monuments and memorial shrines	9	392, 965	21, 000	413, 965	873, 152
Miscellaneous	1	74, 025	----------	74, 025	164, 500
Aviation, physical improvements	1	56, 750	69, 250	126, 000	126, 000
Recreational	16	1, 610, 098	977, 500	2, 587, 598	3, 840, 030
Beaches and swimming pools	8	928, 943	977, 500	1, 906, 443	2, 315, 950
Park developments	8	681, 155	----------	681, 155	1, 524, 080
Miscellaneous	67	14, 860, 486	597, 500	15, 457, 986	33, 240, 717

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[1] Source: Public Works Administration, Division of Economics and Statistics.

[2] 1935 E. R. A. funds only.

[3] Funds from previous appropriations, except one loan of $10,500,000 from 1935 E. R. A. funds.

[4] Includes funds provided locally.

TYPES OF NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS RECEIVING GRANTS FROM E. R. A. ACT FUNDS

DECEMBER 26, 1935

Type of Construction	Projects		Grants		Loans	
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Total projects	4, 149	100	$325, 323, 220	100	[1] $154, 647, 148	100
Streets and highways	234	6	17, 313, 721	5	2, 462, 000	2
Sewer systems	370	9	54, 339, 902	17	30, 310, 037	20
Water systems	567	14	31, 501, 517	10	16, 116, 340	10
Buildings (other than schools)	452	11	45, 579, 854	14	14, 597, 651	10
Schools and other educational buildings	2, 148	51	126, 083, 636	39	63, 853, 570	41
Flood control, water power, and reclamation	34	1	7, 143, 302	2	12, 478, 000	8
Bridges, viaducts (subways and tunnels)	56	1	8, 105, 111	2	431, 500	(2)
Various other types	288	7	35, 256, 777	11	14, 398, 050	9

[1] Includes loan of $10,500,000 made from E. R. A. funds.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Of the 4,149 non-Federal projects financed in part by grants from E. R. A. funds, about 62 percent involve the construction of buildings, and five out of every six of these are school buildings. More than half the total grants as well as of the total amount loaned by P. W. A. from other funds are for projects of this type. As indicated by the tabulation above, projects involving the construction of water systems and sewer systems are also of major importance in the non-Federal program, with water system projects more numerous and sewer systems involving a larger proportion of the total cost of the program. Street and highway projects, flood control facilities, and bridges and viaducts are also outstanding types of construction being undertaken by the Non-Federal Division with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. Greater detail regarding types of projects under the non-Federal program is given in the table on the preceding page.

Non-Federal P. W. A. employment, which had increased gradually to about 4,900 persons in the early part of December, rose at a rapid rate throughout that month until on December 28 a total of 14,000 persons were at work. Of these more than 1,300 persons were working in Colorado and Iowa. Virginia was next in volume of employment with 1,170 persons working. Six other States reported employment in excess of 500 persons. It is estimated that employment on non-Federal projects will expand rapidly during the spring of 1936, reaching a peak of about 290,000 persons employed directly at construction sites in July.

HOUSING DIVISION

The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration was created in June 1933, pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Its purpose is to provide a demonstration of slum clearance and low-rent housing to benefit persons who have never before been able to find decent urban housing at a price within their means.

At the beginning of its operations, the Housing Division concentrated on a policy of loans to private limited dividend corporations. For a number of reasons this proved impractical in operation, and in January 1934, due to the fact that there were no existing established public housing agencies, the Division was compelled to adopt for the time being a policy of constructing such projects directly. Approximately $140,000,000 had been allotted from the National Industrial Recovery Act funds. In December 1934, $110,000,000 of this amount was impounded. The Housing Division was therefore unable to enter into contractual obligations on a large scale until after the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935; and the final allocations from this source were not made until October 1935. Furthermore, a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, ruling that the Federal Government could not exercise the right of eminent domain for housing purposes, greatly hindered acquisition of necessary land.

Through December 31, 1935, Presidential allocations, from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, for housing projects totaled $101,373,050. Warrants countersigned by the Comptroller General at the end of the year amounted to $102,739,050, a total which included pending rescissions. These funds are allocated for 38 projects, one of which will be financed partly from money made available under the N. I. R. A. Act. They also include $465,050 allocated for the purchase of two sites, provision for construction on which has not been made from E. R. A. funds, and for the liquidation of commitments on projects which became inactive when the program was curtailed.

The 38 housing projects to be operated under the Works Program are located in 29 cities of the continental United States and in the two Territories, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. All construction will be undertaken under a fixed price contract system with the exception of the Virgin Islands project, where the work will be done on a force account basis. It is estimated that the 37 projects to be constructed entirely with Emergency Relief Appropriation funds will provide a total of 17,759 dwelling units to house approximately 74,588 persons, and will furnish employment at the sites for approximately 36,927 men. There have been or will be acquired for such projects a total of 39,500,000 square feet of land, involving 2,111 parcels.

Contracts on one or more phases of construction have been awarded on all but one of the contract projects. The contract for the project in Detroit, Michigan, is expected to be awarded shortly. To date, there have been awarded 13 contracts for demolition of buildings existing on the acquired sites. Demolition for the Ten Eyck Houses in New York City is being performed by the Works Progress Administration. Five general construction contracts and 22 foundation construction contracts have been awarded, aggregating a total of $12,603,094 for construction. Commitments total $22,801,872 and $11,135,209.93 has been expended. Work had started on 18 projects by the end of 1935 and it is stated that operations on 9 other projects will begin shortly thereafter. A distribution of allotments for housing projects by States is shown in the accompanying table, together with estimates of the units to be constructed, persons to be housed, and numbers to be employed.

ALLOTMENTS FOR P. W. A. HOUSING PROJECTS FROM E. R. A. ACT FUNDS, BY STATES

December 31, 1935

State	Amount of allotments	Number of projects	Estimated units to be constructed	Estimated persons to be housed	Estimated number to be employed
Total	[1]$100,908,000	38	17,759	74,588	36,927
Alabama	2,500,000	1	664	2,789	1,189
Connecticut	800,000	1	154	647	270
District of Columbia	1,600,000	1	321	1,348	678
Florida	2,000,000	2	484	2,033	950
Illinois	10,750,000	3	1,749	7,346	3,623
Kentucky	3,400,000	3	619	2,600	1,442
Massachusetts	8,500,000	2	1,328	5,577	2,864
Michigan	4,500,000	1	779	3,272	1,517
Minnesota	3,500,000	1	613	2,575	1,180
Nebraska	2,000,000	1	395	1,659	674
New Jersey	4,700,000	2	869	3,650	1,584
New York	21,983,000	3	2,856	11,995	7,408
Ohio	[2]14,800,000	4	2,637	11,075	4,988
Oklahoma	2,000,000	1	397	1,667	951
Pennsylvania	2,100,000	2	379	1,592	707
South Carolina	1,650,000	2	421	1,768	785
Tennessee	9,400,000	4	1,936	8,131	3,987
Texas	900,000	1	196	823	428
Wisconsin	2,800,000	1	518	2,176	1,001
Puerto Rico	775,000	1	298	1,252	530
Virgin Islands	250,000	1	146	613	171

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[1] In addition to the total of $100,908,000 allotted for active projects, the sum of $345,050 was provided for the liquidation of commitments on projects which became inactive when the program was curtailed, and $120,000 for the purchase of two sites on which E. R. A. funds are not being used for construction.

[2] Includes $850,000 of E. R. A. funds for one project for which $1,150,000 is being provided from N. I. R. A. funds.

CHAPTER VI. EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Three major activities are grouped under this title: first, and by far the largest, is the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps; second, Emergency Conservation Work performed by Indians on Indian Reservations; third, Emergency Conservation Work in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. All activities are under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, appointed by the President.

Emergency Conservation Work was created by act of Congress, approved March 31, 1933, and was put into immediate operation through the provisions of Executive Order 6101, April 5, 1933. Original funds were provided from unallocated balances appropriated in an act to relieve destitution, approved July 21, 1932. From this act a total of approximately $92,875,200 was ultimately made available. In addition, $9,000,000 was made available from the Rivers and Harbors Act of May 15, 1933; $323,362,315 from Public 67, Seventy-third Congress (June 16, 1933); $289,450,000 under Public 412 (approved June 19, 1934); and from the loans and relief for stricken agricultural areas provisions of the latter act, $48,390,000. A total of $763,077,515 was thus provided prior to the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Of the amount made available, a total of approximately $746,173,500 had been obligated for Emergency Conservation Work prior to April 1935. After March 31, 1935, this work was financed from funds made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This act (sec. 14) continued the authority given the President by the original act of March 31, 1933.

Allocations made between April 8 and October 7, 1935, for Emergency Conservation Work under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act totaled $523,479,450. Of this amount, $522,584,000 was for work projects and expenses incurred in carrying these projects forward and in operating the C. C. C. camps; $190,450 was for administrative expenses, and allocations totaling $705,000 (chargeable to subsec. G, sec. 1, instead of subsec. F, sec. 1, E. R. A., 1935) were made for land purchases.

Emergency Conservation Work is directed from a central office in Washington which coordinates the work of the other agencies involved in the program. The Director, who has occupied his position since his appointment at the beginning of the work, is assisted by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor. These four departments cooperate in carrying on the major functions of Emergency Conservation Work.

To the War Department is delegated the responsibility for enrollment, physical examination, equipping and conditioning of enrollees, transportation of enrollees, camp construction, command, administration, supply, sanitation, medical care, fiscal affairs, welfare, and education at the camps, and discharge of enrollees. The War Department also supervises a relatively small number of work projects on certain military reservations and certain flood control projects. The Office of Education (Department of the Interior) acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department in connection with the camp educational program.

To the Departments of Agriculture and Interior are delegated the responsibilities of selecting, planning, and executing the majority of the work projects. The major agencies under the Department of Agriculture engaged in supervising work projects are (1) the Forest Service, (2) the Soil Conservation Service, (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, (4) the Bureau of Biological Survey, (5) the Bureau of Plant Industry, (6) the Bureau of Animal Industry. The major agencies under the Department of the Interior engaged in supervising work projects are (1) the National Park Service, (a) national parks and monuments, national military parks, (b) State parks; (2) Division of Grazing; (3) the Bureau of Reclamation; (4) General Land Office; (5) Bureau of Indian Affairs (in charge of administration as well as technical supervision for Indians on Indian Reservations).

From April 1 to September 30, 1935, men have been at work in every State in the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, engaged in more than 150 different types of work which have been classified under 10 major headings as follows: (1) structural improvements, (2) transportation improvements, (3) erosion control, (4) flood control, irrigation, and drainage, (5) forest culture, (6) forest protection, (7) landscape and recreation, (8) range, (9) wild life, (10) other activities. Among the major specific jobs which have been completed during that time may be enumerated the following:

Types of work:	
Vehicle bridges	2, 457
Lookout houses and towers	236
Impounding and large diversion dams	301
Fences (rods)	1, 059, 684
New truck trails (miles)	7, 988
Truck trails maintained (miles)	43, 582
Soil-erosion check dams	492, 188
Forest trees planted	114, 635, 500
Fighting forest fires (man-days of work)	442, 275
Fire presuppression (man-days of work)	463, 166
Roadside and trailside fire-hazard reduction (miles)	10, 016
Fire breaks (miles)	5, 332
Tree and plant disease control (acres)	885, 996
Tree insect pest control (acres)	710, 461
Rodent control (acres)	5, 035, 615

The Department of Labor is charged with selecting prospective enrollees in the age group, 17 to 28. Through its delegated representatives in every State, it receives applications, determines qualifications of applicants, the need of their prospective allottees (who receive about $25 of the $30 basic monthly cash allowance earned by enrolled men), makes final selections and instructs selected persons to appear for acceptance and enrollment by the War Department. The delegated representatives of the Department of Labor in each State, termed State Directors of Selection, are the active heads of the relief administrations in the several States. State quotas, based on relief loads and on the population of the several States, are used by the Department of Labor in initially determining the number of selectees. Prior to the beginning of each new enrollment period, the War Department furnishes the Labor Department with an estimate of the number of new enrollees required to bring each State up to its full-quota strength. Local quotas within the State are allocated by the several State Directors of Selection.

In order to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps (junior group), a man must be between the ages of 17 and 28, inclusive, a citizen of the United States, unmarried, unemployed, physically fit, and a member of a family on the public relief rolls. Enrollment is voluntary. The enrollee must be willing to allot a substantial portion of his $30 basic monthly cash allowance to his dependents. Enrollment in the C. C. C. by one member of a family does not preclude the employment of another member of the same family on some Works Program project. Men enroll for a period of 6 months. This enrollment is a contract with the Government and may be broken with honor only in extraordinary circumstances or when the enrollee is offered permanent employment elsewhere.

War veterans, without regard to age or marital status, are also permitted to enroll in the C. C. C. The veterans' contingent is selected by the Veterans' Administration. Each veteran selected having dependents is required to allot to them not less than three-quarters of his pay.

The third major group of enrollees in the C. C. C. are local experienced men, not more than 16 of whom are attached to each junior company. These men are selected by the technical agencies at the camps without regard to age or marital condition—although the relief-roll provision is in effect. Such men are primarily selected to afford additional opportunities for local employment and to permit skilled woodsmen to obtain employment which would not otherwise be available.

After enrollment, but before being assigned duties on work projects, enrollees are given physical training for a period of approximately 2 weeks, either in conditioning camps or at work camps. Conditioning consists of comparatively light duties, possibly calisthenics and other exercise which will fit the enrollees for the hard physical work at the camps.

In addition to the enrolled personnel, a large number of other workers are essential in conducting Emergency Conservation Work. These include the nonenrolled personnel, engaged in supervisory, technical, professional, clerical, and scientific capacities, and also the officers who command the camps, and a large body of skilled and unskilled workmen who are necessary in camp construction and in certain phases of the work projects.

As indicated in the tabulation below, total employment in Emergency Conservation Work from April through December 1935 (the period during which it has been financed under the E. R. A. Act) fluctuated from 389,000 to 593,000 persons. On April 30 a total of 391,955 persons were engaged in this work; a slight decline in May brought this figure down to 388,873. Subsequently, employment rose until it reached its peak on August 31, when 593,499 persons were at work. Since that date the trend has been downward except during October, when an enrollment period produced a temporary increase in the total employment.

It is estimated that on December 28 about 519,000 persons were engaged in the work carried on by this agency. The total was composed of 459,485 enrollees and 59,443 non enrolled persons (exclusive of administrative personnel in the office of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work). Enrollees, of whom approximately 10 percent are war veterans, consist of approximately 447,000 in barrack camps in the continental United States, 8,449 Indians on Indian Reservations, and 4,036 in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Non enrolled personnel includes 393 territorials, 1,050 in Indian Conservation Work, and 58,000 connected with the C. C. C. camps who were engaged in supervisory, technical, clerical, professional, or similar capacities, or who were engaged in the construction and maintenance of camps and in other work requiring special kinds of labor qualifications.

EMPLOYMENT IN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, BY MONTHS [1]

April 30 to December 28, 1935

Date	Total	Enrollees			Non enrolled personnel		
		C. C. C.	Indians	Territorials	C. C. C.	Indians	Territorials
Apr. 30	391, 955	341, 891	3, 903	3, 440	41, 512	860	349
May 31	388, 873	329, 362	6, 413	3, 496	48, 102	1, 122	378
June 30	431, 595	358, 558	9, 574	3, 562	58, 049	1, 464	388
July 31	486, 710	404, 425	9, 408	3, 897	67, 082	1, 452	446
Aug. 31	593, 499	505, 782	10, 115	4, 022	71, 914	1, 307	359
Sept. 30	536, 483	449, 580	9, 161	3, 922	72, 240	1, 196	384
Oct. 31	559, 033	474, 390	9, 474	4, 590	69, 008	1, 162	409
Nov. 30	544, 265	470, 121	8, 888	4, 036	59, 748	1, 079	393
Dec. 28	518, 928	447, 000	8, 449	4, 036	58, 000	1, 050	393

[1] Does not include administrative personnel in the Office of the Director of E. C. W.

Obligations incurred for Emergency Conservation Work as reported by the Office of the Director totaled almost $44,180,000 during December. This brought the total amount obligated between April and December 31, 1935, to about $391,057,000. Approximately $381,381,000 of this total represents obligations incurred in the continental United States (excluding work on Indian Reservations). In addition $7,747,000 was used for Indian Emergency Conservation Work while the remaining $1,929,000 went for similar operation in the Territories.

CHAPTER VII. RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Resettlement Administration was created by Executive order on April 30, 1935, to assist destitute farm families by means of loans or grants; to aid destitute farm families in moving to better areas, if they so desire; to administer a program of land utilization projects; and to develop housing projects in the vicinity of large cities. This Administration absorbed the functions of four previously existing agencies: the Land Program of the F. E. R. A., the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of Interior, the Land Policy Section of the A. A. A., and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the F. E. R. A.

It is planned to assist 525,000 destitute farm families in all parts of the country under the Rural Rehabilitation Program. This assistance includes readjustment of the families' indebtedness, development of farm- and home-management plans, loans for purchase or lease of necessary capital goods, with supervision to make the Rehabilitation Plan effective, and grants for subsistence goods. On November 30 there were 333,193 cases under care. Of these 85,687 were standard rehabilitation cases, and 247,506 were emergency cases. Standard rehabilitation cases are defined by the Administration as those for whom rehabilitation loans based on regular farm- and home-management plans have been approved. All other cases which receive assistance under the program are classified as emergency rehabilitation cases. In selecting emergency cases, preference is to be given to those who offer some prospect of ultimately becoming standard rehabilitation cases. Between July 1 and December 15 loans and grants from all funds, including Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds, totaled approximately $15,268,000, of which about $7,531,000 came from Works Program funds.

In addition to the farm families who are to be given assistance at the place where they are now residing, it is proposed to assist 20,000 farm families in moving from their present locations to places better suited to agriculture. Approximately one-half of these families are now residing on land which is to be purchased for the land-utilization projects. The majority of the families who will be assisted in moving to new locations are to be settled in new communities which will be constructed by the Resettlement Administration.

The program for land utilization involves the purchase of lands unsuited to agricultural production, and their withdrawal from agricultural use in order to devote them to forestation, grazing, wild life protection, and the like. This development work involves the demolition of buildings and other structures, drainage, forestation, grading, building of dams, and other preparatory work. The total program as of December 5 provides for the purchase of almost 10,000,000 acres of land, all of which have been definitely selected. Approximately 11,000,000 acres have already been formally offered to the Government at a total price of about $47,000,000. Options have been accepted on almost 6,000,000 acres which would provide for 187 projects at a cost of approximately $26,500,000. Acceptance of an option is a definite commitment to purchase. All purchases completed to date have been made out of funds originally allotted to the Land Program of the F. E. R. A. Under the Works Program $20,000,000 was allocated to the Resettlement Administration for the purchase of similar land. A sum of $15,000,000 for development of these lands has been made available to the Works Progress Administration which in turn has designated the Resettlement Administration as the agency to carry out the work. Since the amount originally requested for land utilization work was nearly three times the amount actually provided, it is proposed to begin work immediately on only the 137 of these projects which have already been approved by the President. As of December 15 work was under way on 90 projects.

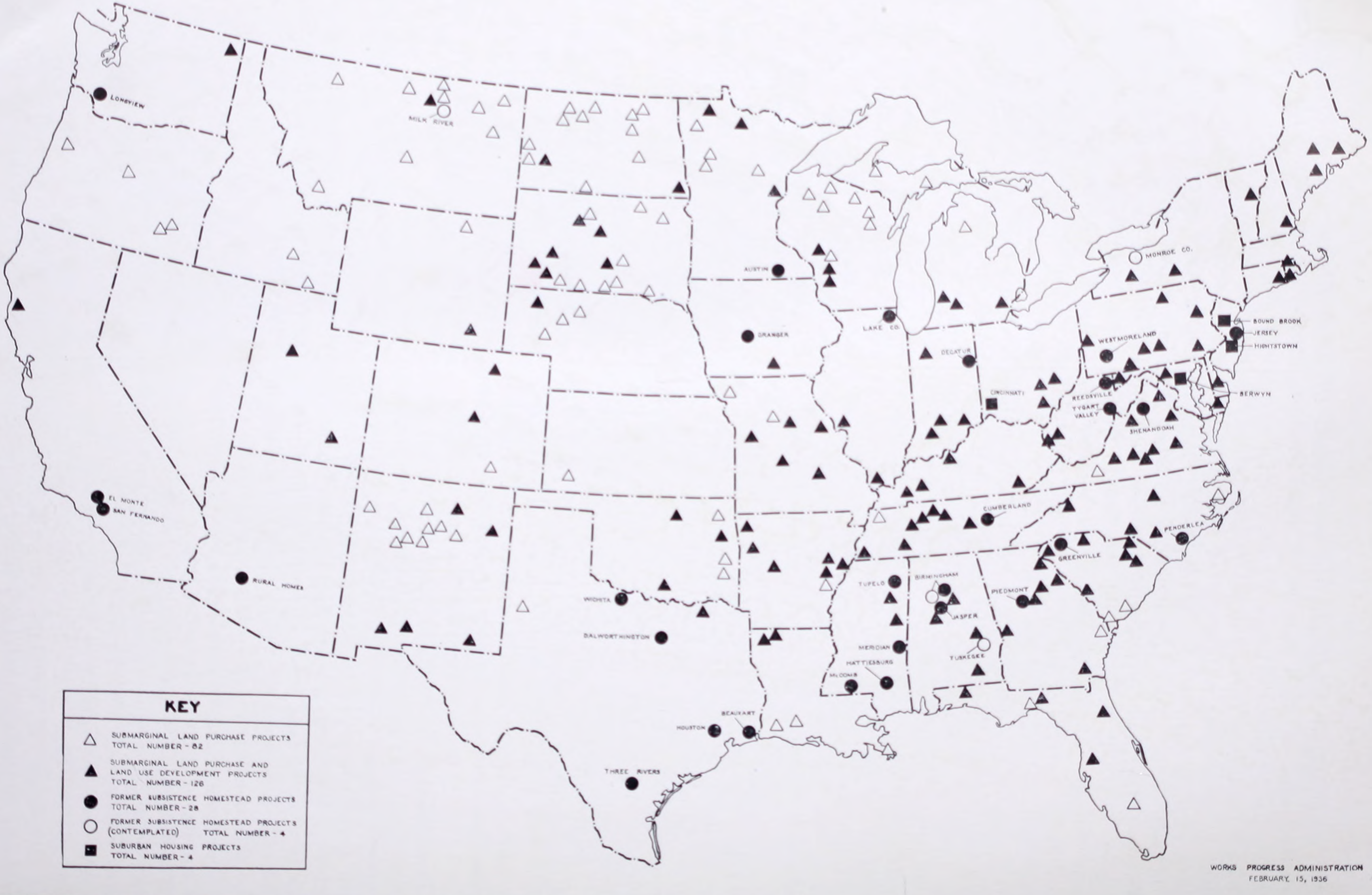
The Suburban Resettlement Division has been charged with the twofold task of finishing the former Subsistence Homesteads projects which have been approved for completion, and of developing low-cost suburban communities in the vicinity of selected large cities.

The Subsistence Homesteads projects are low-cost housing projects so located that residents would be enabled to produce part of their subsistence on their own land. Construction on 16 of these projects had been completed by the Resettlement Administration by December 15. Work on 12 others is under way. Four other projects of this type are contemplated but not yet initiated. Plans for the other projects which were transferred from the Subsistence Homesteads Division are under study to determine what disposition shall be made.

The selection of homesteaders has already been started for these projects, which are planned to provide 3,318 homes. Of these 1,522 have been completed and 1,261, or more than 80 percent, were occupied as of November 16. It is stated that 6,327 persons were living in these homes. More than 25,000 applications have been received.

Projects to provide low-cost communities in the suburban areas of nine large cities have been approved by the President. The total cost of these projects was estimated at $68,500,000. Thirty-one million dollars has been allotted for the work, and it is planned to develop five of the projects: Hightstown, and Bound Brook, N. J., near New York City; Berwyn, Md., near Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and one other site which has not yet been announced. Work on the

LOCATION OF PROJECTS
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION


LONGVIEW
MILK RIVER
EL MONTE
SAN FERNANDO
RURAL HOMES
AUSTIN
GRANGER
WICHITA
DALWORTHINGTON
THREE RIVERS
HOUSTON
BEAUXART
LAKE CO.
DECATUR
CINCINNATI
MONROE CO.
WESTMORELAND
REEDSVILLE
TYGART VALLEY
SHENANDOAH
BOUND BROOK
JERSEY
HIGHTSTOWN
BERWYN
CUMBERLAND
PENDERLEA
GREENVILLE
TUPELO
BIRMINGHAM
JASPER
PIEDMONT
TUSKEGEE
MERIDIAN
HATTIESBURG
McCOMB
KEY
△ SUBMARGINAL LAND PURCHASE PROJECTS TOTAL NUMBER - 82
▲ SUBMARGINAL LAND PURCHASE AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS TOTAL NUMBER - 126
● FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PROJECTS TOTAL NUMBER - 28
○ FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PROJECTS (CONTEMPLATED) TOTAL NUMBER - 4
■ SUBURBAN HOUSING PROJECTS TOTAL NUMBER - 4

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four projects mentioned has been started, and options on the land for the other one are being secured. About 5,000 housing units will be included in these 5 projects. The location of these and the other projects mentioned in preceding paragraphs is indicated in the accompanying map.

In order to assure uniformity in the conduct of the community projects established by the various divisions of the Resettlement Administration, the Management Division is to become responsible for the care and maintenance of property, selection of occupants, and the leasing or selling of houses on community projects after completion. It will also assist in the organization of community or cooperative associations, and in the adjustment of school, tax, and economic relations of the projects to surrounding counties and States, and in making provisions for educational, health, recreational, industrial, and marketing facilities, and will act for the Resettlement Administration in working out details of the procedure whereby these communities can become autonomous units.

By December 15 a total of $196,070,000 had been allotted to the Administration, of which nearly $100,000,000 will be used for work projects: $7,000,000 for completion of homesteads, $31,000,000 for suburban developments, $15,000,000 for land development (made available by W.P.A.), and $47,000,000 for construction on Resettlement projects. Of the remainder, $44,000,000 was allotted for rehabilitation, $7,420,000 for relief in stricken agricultural areas, $22,000,000 for purchase of land, $2,000,000 for farm-debt adjustment, and $20,650,000 for administration.

Resettlement Administration has received three exemptions from the regulation that at least 90 percent of all persons working on a project must be taken from the relief rolls. These exempt the following: persons employed on former Subsistence Homesteads projects before July 30, and those who are to occupy homes on these projects; Resettlement Administration clients when employed on Resettlement Administration projects; and persons resident on land to be used for land-utilization projects, not exceeding 15 percent of all persons employed on these projects.

Resettlement Administration projects on December 28 employed 16,861 persons, the greater part of whom were at work on land-utilization projects, and on the projects for suburban developments. A marked spurt in employment occurred in mid-November. This coincided with the initiation of land-utilization projects.

CHAPTER VIII. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

On May 16, the Advisory Committee on Allotments recommended to the President the allocation to the Bureau of Public Roads of $200,000,000 for construction on highways, roads, and streets; $200,000,000 for grade-crossings elimination; and $100,000,000 to cover highway work previously provided for and begun under the Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 18, 1934, which had authorized the spending of $200,000,000 on Public Works highway construction under the 1935 program. The first $100,000,000 had been appropriated for this program in the Emergency Appropriation Act, passed on June 19, 1934.

In accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the President on July 12, funds are not available for expenditure on new work projects until a program of proposed projects has been submitted by the State Highway Department to the District Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, and with his approval, to the State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and the State Director of the National Emergency Council. Having received their concurrence on the basis of the availability of relief labor, the projects are submitted for approval by the District Engineer to the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington. Subsequent to Presidential approval of projects, the State must file complete plans and specifications with the District Engineer of the Bureau. The District Engineer, at his discretion, may authorize advertisement of a project, but cannot agree to the award of any contract until after the project has been approved by the Washington office of the Bureau. Contracts can be let after bids have been advertised for not less than 2 weeks. The contractor is obliged to employ unskilled and intermediate workers through the United States Employment Service, and must give preference to qualified relief labor on all jobs.

The rules and regulations specify that "Whenever feasible and practical the contract method shall be used for undertaking work under the Act. Where a State highway department, however, is organized and equipped to undertake projects on a day-labor or force-account basis, approval may be given to this latter method of undertaking the work on any project." Another exception to the regular procedure is made for "projects of a high order of priority with respect to providing employment on desirable improvements" which may be approved for construction by the District Engineer prior to formal action, provided clearance is obtained from the State Director of the N.E.C. and the State W.P.A. Administrator.

The $200,000,000 allocation for highways, roads, and streets was apportioned among the States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii on June 3 by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with a statutory formula whereby 7/24 is distributed on the basis of area, 7/24 on the basis of post road mileage, and 10/24 on the basis of population. On the same date the $200,000,000 appropriation for grade-crossings elimination was similarly distributed, half on the basis of population, a quarter on the mileage of the Federal-aid highway system, and a quarter on the railroad mileage. For necessary engineering and administrative expenses, $5,000,000 was first deducted from the highways and $4,000,000 from the grade-crossings funds. The table on the following page shows the apportionments to each State under these two headings.

Specifications concerning the types of highway projects to be undertaken with funds provided under the $200,000,000 allocation were included in the rules and regulations outlined by the President. The percentage distribution of allotments for projects approved by the Bureau through December 31 and of total mileage among these types of projects is given below.

Type of highway	Percent of total approvals	Percent of total mileage
On the Federal-aid highway system outside municipalities and metropolitan areas	27. 9	26. 1
On the Federal-aid highway system or its extensions within municipalities and metropolitan areas	20. 7	8. 5
On the State highway system outside of municipalities and metropolitan areas	16. 2	16. 9
On secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities and metropolitan areas, but not on the State or Federal-aid system	25. 2	43. 7
In municipalities or metropolitan areas, but not on the Federal-aid highway system	10. 0	4. 8

Highway projects under the above classifications were approved on the basis of providing a man-year of employment for each $1,400 allotted. The inability to build intermediate or high-type highways involving considerable material expenditures within this limitation led to the adoption of an alternate plan. Under this plan the States agreed to secure through the United States Employment Service (giving preference to relief labor) one man for each $1,400 of its apportionment. The State is then permitted to use such individuals on any work being done under its direction, including State maintenance and repair work as well as State construction projects, Federal-aid projects and Works Program highway projects. This procedure insures the provision of one man-year of employment for each $1,400 of the State's apportionment, regardless of type of highway project on which it occurs.

No specific limitation on man-year cost was imposed on expenditures for grade-crossings projects which were authorized by the rules and regulations for three types of highways. These types, together with the percentage distribution of allotments for projects approved by the Bureau, under the $200,000,000 allocation for this work, are given on the following page.

Type of Highway:	*Percent of total approvals*
On the Federal-aid highway system outside municipalities	37. 9
On highways within or into municipalities, whether or not on extensions of the Federal-aid highway system	46. 2
On secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities	15. 9

By December 31, 1935, applications from every State, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, totaling $153,235,138, for highway projects had been submitted, while the President had approved $146,110,998 of these applications. The Bureau of Public Roads had approved plans and specifications for bids totaling $85,818,370; and contracts totaling $53,657,761 had been awarded. On the same date, grade-crossings project applications submitted by the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and all States except Louisiana amounted to $154,362,035; Presidential approvals of these projects amounted to $143,011,407; Bureau of Public Roads approvals of plans and specifications, to $51,157,633; and contracts awarded, to $28,474,929. Plans approved and contracts awarded, together with the amounts apportioned, for the two types of work are presented by States in the accompanying tabulation.

In addition to the Works Program highway and grade-crossings projects, the Public Works highway-construction program provided for under the Hayden-Cartwright Act is being financed partly by E. R. A. funds. The $200,000,000 program for the fiscal year 1935 authorized by this act included work on the following types of highways:

Type of highway	Percent of total approvals	Percent of mileage
On the Federal-aid highway system outside of municipalities (not more than 50 percent of the funds could be applied)	48. 6	51. 8
On extensions of the Federal-aid highway system into and through municipalities (not less than 25 percent of the funds could be applied)	26. 4	7. 5
On secondary or feeder roads (not less than 25 percent of the funds could be applied)	25. 0	40. 7

The $100,000,000 appropriated for this purpose by the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, financed the work until August 1935, when employment on the 1935 program had reached a peak of about 112,000 persons. Subsequent to that date the $100,000,000 provided under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 has been used for this work. Employment on the 1935 program tapered off gradually to 65,000 persons in October. However, report on the number of persons working on projects under this program financed from funds provided under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 did not become available weekly until November 16. Prior to that date, therefore, this employment was not included in the data on total Works Program employment provided under the Bureau of Public Roads.

Employment under the $400,000,000 allocation for Works Program highway and grade-crossings projects began in August when Michigan got its highway-construction program under way. Alabama initiated the grade-crossings program a few weeks later. By December 28, a total of 73,353 persons were at work, including workers engaged on Works Program highway and grade-crossings projects, on projects operating under the 1935 Public Works highway program financed out of the $100,000,000 appropriation from E. R. A. funds, and under the alternate plan.

STATUS OF WORKS PROGRAM HIGHWAY AND GRADE-CROSSINGS PROJECTS

DECEMBER 31, 1935

State	Highway projects			Grade-crossings projects		
	Apportionment	Value of plans approved by Bureau	Value of contracts awarded	Apportionment	Value of plans approved by Bureau	Value of contracts awarded
Total	$195,000,000	$85, 818, 370	$53, 657, 761	$196,000,000	$51, 157, 633	$28, 474, 929
Alabama	4, 151, 115	3, 347, 514	910, 372	4, 034, 617	2, 709, 849	1, 139, 172
Arizona	2, 569, 841	1, 521, 510	1, 235, 188	1, 256, 099	50, 000	50, 000
Arkansas	3, 352, 061	1, 851, 620	1, 154, 831	3, 574, 060	1, 166, 640	363, 864
California	7, 747, 928	4, 936, 687	2, 614, 944	7, 486, 362	5, 747, 763	3, 693, 160
Colorado	3, 395, 263	1, 080, 568	941, 270	2, 631, 567	920, 767	331, 131
Connecticut	1, 418, 709			1, 712, 681		
Delaware	900, 310	445, 616	250, 416	418, 239		
District of Columbia	949, 496	719, 881	719, 881	410, 804	166, 697	
Florida	2, 597, 144	1, 151, 387	577, 536	2, 827, 883	1, 125, 474	644, 152
Georgia	4, 988, 967	483, 241		4, 895, 949		
Idaho	2, 222, 747	1, 019, 609	754, 609	1, 674, 479	637, 415	585, 369
Illinois	8, 694, 009	4, 678, 543	2, 172, 237	10, 307, 184	1, 828, 211	272, 599
Indiana	4, 941, 255	2, 798, 228	1, 934, 077	5, 111, 096	2, 658, 540	2, 083, 072
Iowa	4, 991, 664	1, 313, 826	695, 615	5, 600, 679	1, 189, 150	846, 350
Kansas	4, 994, 975	2, 538, 746	1, 743, 206	5, 246, 258	1, 266, 565	78, 694
Kentucky	3, 726, 271	2, 258, 689	1, 446, 564	3, 672, 387	2, 050, 829	885, 814
Louisiana	2, 890, 429	1, 085, 311	157, 548	3, 213, 467	931, 000	
Maine	1, 676, 799	1, 218, 264	1, 140, 767	1, 426, 861	369, 193	175, 043
Maryland	1, 750, 738	155, 922	23, 251	2, 061, 751	505, 309	
Massachusetts	3, 262, 885			4, 210, 833	756, 997	756, 997
Michigan	6, 301, 414	6, 057, 961	4, 869, 661	6, 765, 197	4, 728, 652	2, 669, 602
Minnesota	5, 277, 145	2, 026, 808	822, 664	5, 395, 441	928, 569	458, 968
Mississippi	3, 457, 552	2, 018, 453	896, 630	3, 241, 475	997, 003	273, 844
Missouri	6, 012, 652	3, 286, 265	1, 953, 129	6, 142, 153	840, 630	203, 387
Montana	3, 676, 416	2, 576, 683	2, 149, 893	2, 722, 327	1, 682, 842	1, 648, 446
Nebraska	3, 870, 739	2, 273, 905	993, 217	3, 556, 441	1, 761, 469	970, 181
Nevada	2, 243, 074	1, 345, 137	1, 345, 137	887, 260	319, 404	319, 404
N. Hampshire	945, 225	265, 255	257, 687	822, 484	140, 766	
New Jersey	3, 129, 805	1, 697, 975	514, 689	3, 983, 826		
New Mexico	2, 871, 397	1, 001, 589	979, 158	1, 725, 286	557, 215	513, 010
New York	11, 046, 377	5, 046, 617	4, 670, 067	13, 577, 189	3, 528, 310	3, 356, 010
N. Carolina	4, 720, 173	1, 402, 894	788, 691	4, 823, 958	792, 383	366, 510
N. Dakota	2, 867, 245	477, 701	416, 021	3, 207, 473	173, 237	147, 361
Ohio	7, 670, 815	2, 130, 612	980, 612	8, 439, 897	126, 599	126, 599
Oklahoma	4, 580, 670	2, 205, 972	529, 228	5, 004, 711	1, 604, 387	863, 517
Oregon	3, 038, 642	1, 896, 804	1, 277, 876	2, 334, 204	794, 446	594, 173
Pennsylvania	9, 347, 797	633, 366	170, 656	11, 483, 613	577, 427	203, 527
Rhode Island	989, 208	211, 192	93, 054	699, 691	236, 879	236, 879
S. Carolina	2, 702, 012	441, 841	296, 459	3, 059, 956	533, 928	129, 616
S. Dakota	2, 976, 454	823, 203	700, 405	3, 249, 086	175, 596	123, 822
Tennessee	4, 192, 460	897, 646	358, 956	3, 903, 979	351, 896	183, 506
Texas	11, 989, 350	6, 074, 079	4, 617, 043	10, 855, 982	2, 161, 860	339, 787
Utah	2, 067, 154	746, 370	575, 743	1, 230, 763	347, 274	158, 359
Vermont	924, 306	467, 523	199, 770	729, 857	474, 226	306, 617
Virginia	3, 652, 667	1, 330, 590	1, 035, 094	3, 774, 287	209, 501	209, 501
Washington	3, 026, 161	1, 945, 156	1, 403, 685	3, 095, 041	1, 505, 885	1, 426, 048
W. Virginia	2, 231, 412	771, 175	577, 056	2, 677, 937		
Wisconsin	4, 823, 884	1, 993, 569	1, 246, 576	5, 022, 683	1, 354, 716	685, 473
Wyoming	2, 219, 155	971, 390	466, 592	1, 360, 841	55, 365	55, 365
Hawaii	926, 033	195, 477		453, 703	113, 769	

CHAPTER IX. OTHER AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

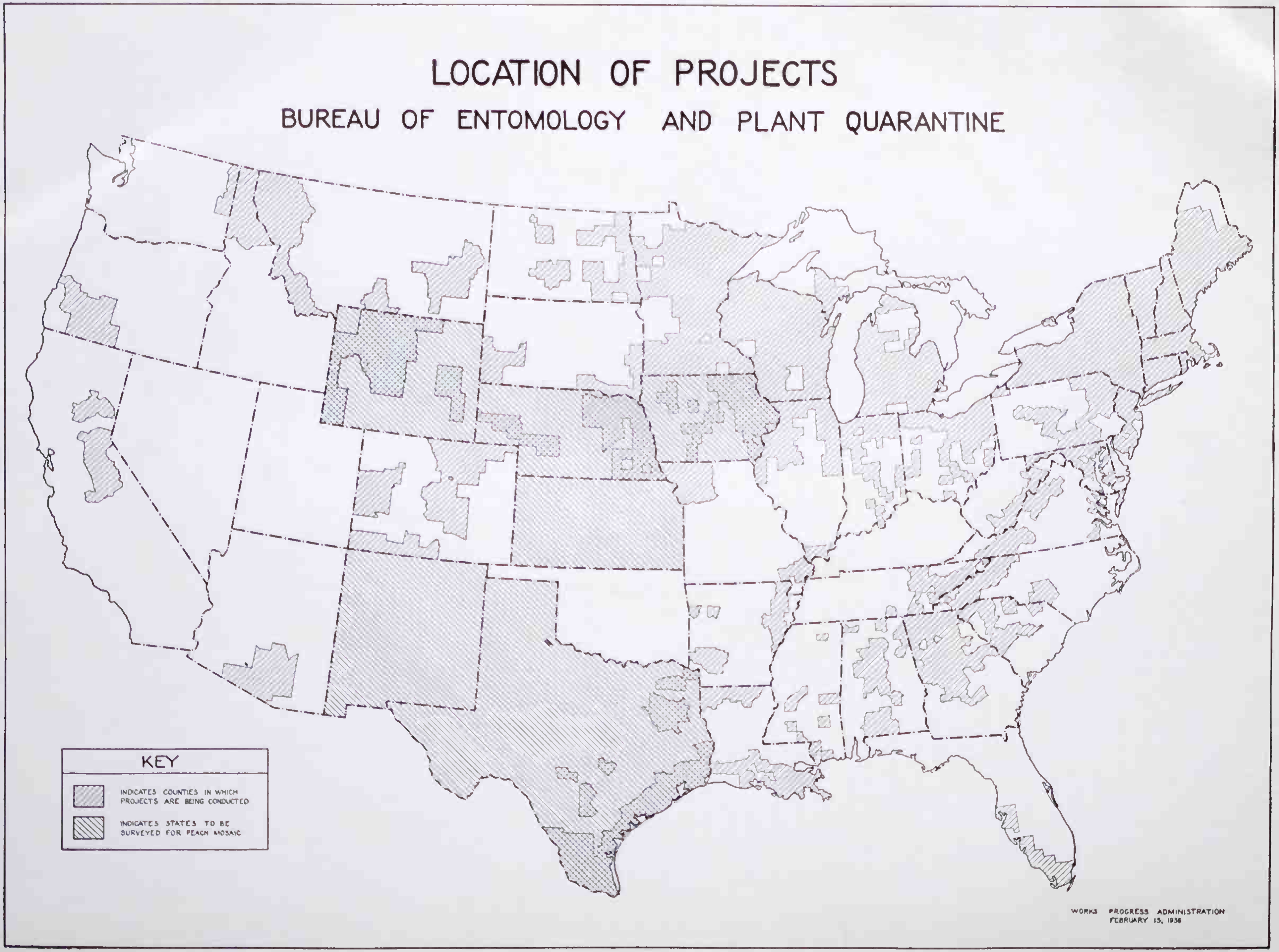
Agricultural Engineering.—The President has approved allocations of $3,195 for improvements to grounds and buildings at the Bureau's Soils Laboratory at Auburn, Ala., and $3,956 for the construction of an unloading platform and the ratproofing of warehouses at the Cotton Ginning Laboratory in Stoneville, Miss. With only slight variations, employment on these projects has been maintained at the level of December 28 when 24 workers secured from relief rolls and 2 non-relief persons were at work.

Animal Industry.—In order to remove the cause of a cattle disease which had been costing the United States at least $40,000,000 annually, Congress in 1906 initiated the work of eradicating the cattle tick. Under the Bureau of Animal Industry, with the cooperation of State and county officials and cattle owners, great progress has been made toward the elimination of this costly pest. However, affected areas still remain in certain counties of Texas, Florida, and Louisiana. To eradicate the cattle tick in these three States, the President approved an allocation of $1,454,000 to the Bureau. Another allocation of $200,000 was made for liver-fluke control in Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Nevada. Because of the limited amount allocated for liver-fluke control it will be possible for the Bureau only to demonstrate the means of eradicating this parasite and perhaps educate farmers to continue the work on their own initiative. The work which the Bureau is now carrying on consists of the drainage and clearing of stagnant pools and swamp lands. The remaining $28,900 of the Bureau's $1,682,900 total allocation is to be used for improvements on its field station at Brooksville, Fla.

Employment on these three projects has increased steadily since work began, keeping within the requirement that 90 percent of the workers be taken from relief rolls. However, on December 28, with a total of 714 persons at work, only about one-fourth of the estimated daily average employment had been attained. The low level of employment is attributed to delays in securing supplies, difficulty in securing qualified personnel from the relief rolls in Louisiana and Florida, wage rate and jurisdictional problems, and unfavorable weather conditions.

Biological Survey.—The President has approved an allocation of $266,289 for the Bureau of Biological Survey to conserve wild life, check flood and erosion, establish waterfowl refuges, stabilize water supply, and develop recreational facilities in 21 counties of North Dakota. Owing to a local uncertainty regarding the eligibility for employment of farmers on relief, most of whom were considered under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration, and to questions con-

BUILDING CONCRETE ROADS THROUGH AN ARMY POST



LOCATION OF PROJECTS

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

KEY
▨ INDICATES COUNTIES IN WHICH PROJECTS ARE BEING CONDUCTED
▧ INDICATES STATES TO BE SURVEYED FOR PEACH MOSAIC

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEBRUARY 15, 1936

cerning the rates at which farmers with teams should be paid, the work was delayed for some time. No material employment was reported until the middle of November after the Works Progress Administration had authorized the employment of the farmers whose eligibility had been questioned. Although severe winter weather is at present retarding employment, 331 persons were at work on this project on December 28.

Chemistry and Soils.—An allocation of $20,000 was approved for a project involving the construction of an electric power line from Lake Butler to the Bureau's Naval Stores Station at Olustee, Fla. Subsequently, it developed that the line could be more advantageously run from Lake City, and the project was accordingly amended. Thus far it has been impossible to conclude a satisfactory agreement with the Florida Power & Light Co., which by a Florida statute is vested with the right to build such lines. The principal points of disagreement between the Bureau and the power company involve the amount of funds to be expended for labor, the portion of the total cost of the project to be contributed by the company, and the question of the future ownership of the line. A proposal for an amended project has been forwarded to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for his approval.

Dairy Industry.—This Bureau has received approval for one $3,000 project for repairing of roads, terracing, and fencing at one of its field stations located at Lewisburg, Tenn. Work was started on September 16 and is expected to be completed late in January 1936. All but 1 of the 15 persons employed on December 28 had been taken from relief rolls.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—Allocations totaling $16,559,817 have been made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for projects which are primarily concerned with the extension of its regular work in control or eradication of insect pests and noxious plants in all States except Nebraska and Oklahoma. Less than 1 percent of these funds are being used for buildings and miscellaneous small repairs at field stations maintained by the Bureau in North Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana. The locations in which the Works Program activities of this Bureau are being carried on are indicated in the map on the preceding page.

Through the use of the regular field staff, most of whom are still being paid by the Bureau, it was possible to begin work soon after funds were made available. On June 10 the $2,730,000 project for eradicating Dutch Elm disease got under way in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. An exemption from the requirement that 90 percent of the workers be taken from public relief rolls was secured for the initial, scouting phase of this project, which required trained personnel. Another exemption facilitated the purchase of supplies needed for this project.

The Bureau's most important project, for which $6,328,735 had been allotted, started on July 30. This project to protect white pine forests involves the systematic eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes which carry the blister-rust disease. The work is entirely outside the boundaries of the National Forests in which the Forest Service is carrying on similar work.

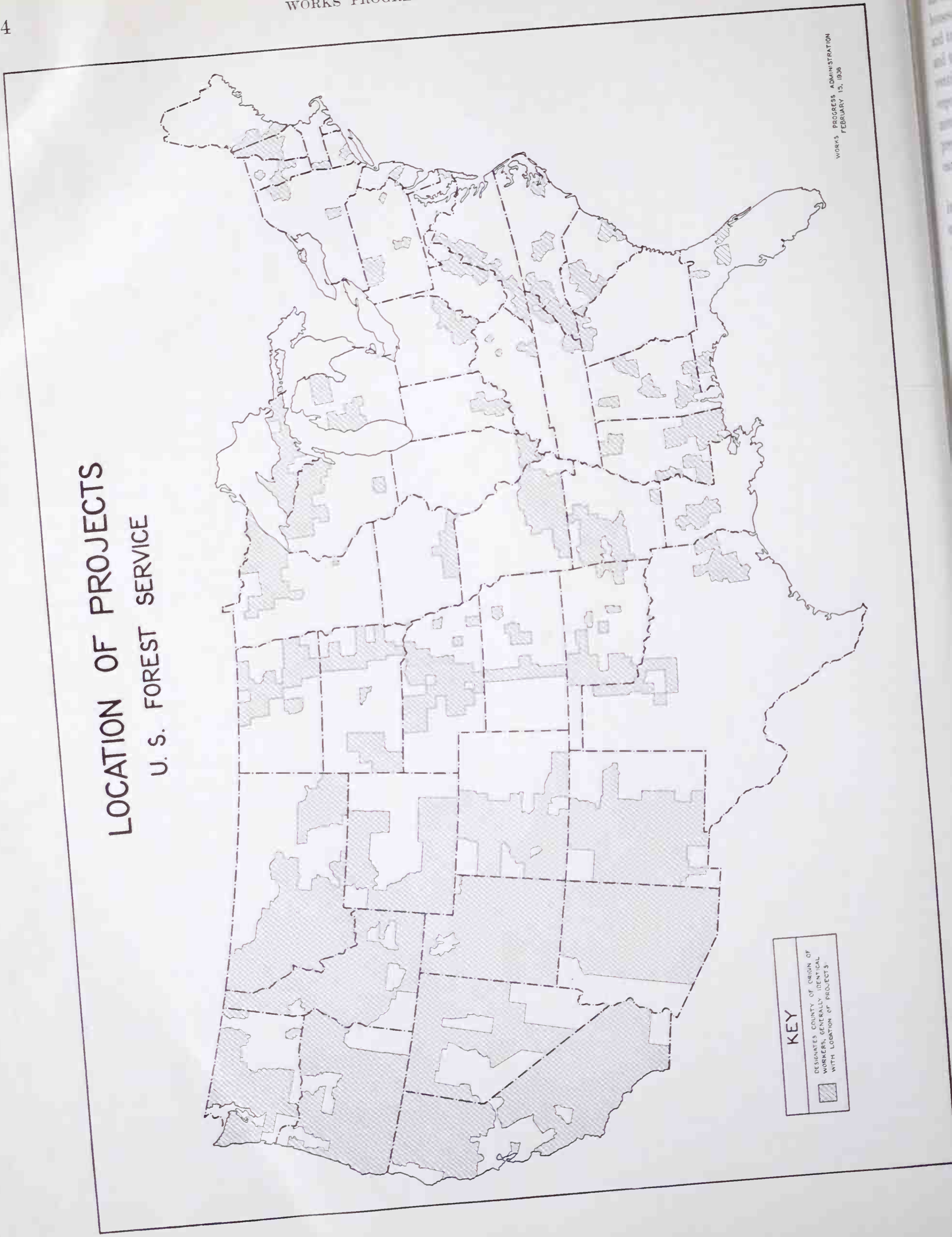
Two other projects, each of which had been allotted over $2,000,000, began operations early in August. One involves the destruction of the gypsy moth, which is harmful to fruit and other trees, and the other the eradication of the common barberry bush, which serves as the intermediate host of black-stem rust. Small grains such as wheat, oats, barley, and rye are destroyed by the rust. Other projects operating under this Bureau involve the control or eradication of plant diseases and harmful insects. A survey in 19 States to determine the spread of the European corn borer is also being conducted with funds allocated to this Bureau.

In beginning work on some projects, the Bureau was hampered by difficulties in securing supplies and trucks which were needed to transport workers to isolated job locations and to remove the diseased or noxious plants which were to be destroyed. After the Bureau received permission (Aug. 28) to purchase directly supplies costing $300 or less, work progressed more rapidly.

Total employment reached its peak during September and October, when an average of more than 18,000 workers was maintained. As winter approached certain projects were forced to suspend or curtail work temporarily, but the resulting decline in employment was somewhat offset by the expansion of other projects. On December 28, relief persons employed under this Bureau numbered 12,330, and non-relief workers, 790.

Extension Service.—The functions of the Extension Service include educating farmers, through demonstrations and displays, in the best methods of increasing production. The President approved an allocation of $4,066 to this Bureau for the renovation and classification of exhibits, and improvements of the Exhibits Warehouse building in Alexandria, Va. After some delay in obtaining personnel from relief sources, the Service commenced work on October 16. Average daily employment to date on this project has been 11 persons, 9 of whom were obtained from the relief rolls.

Forest Service.—The basic objective of all activities planned and supervised by the United States Forest Service is to so rebuild, develop, and manage forest lands that they may adequately contribute to the permanent support of the Nation's population. Under the Works Program the Service has received allocations totaling $13,827,500 to carry on activities projected



LOCATION OF PROJECTS
U. S. FOREST SERVICE

KEY

▨ DESIGNATES COUNTY OF ORIGIN OF WORKERS, GENERALLY IDENTICAL WITH LOCATION OF PROJECTS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEBRUARY 15, 1936

along the same lines as its regular work, which includes the construction and maintenance of firebreaks, lookout houses and towers, landing fields, telephone lines, roads and trails, range fences, shelterbelt and forest planting and tree nurseries, thinning of forest stands, fire prevention and control, control of destructive animals and vegetation, surveys of forest resources, and the development of fish and game preserves. The map on the preceding page indicates where this work is being carried on.

A land acquisition program providing for the expenditure of $12,000,000 for purchase of lands within or contiguous to the National Forests has also been approved. Of the $12,000,000 total, $500,000 has been tentatively set aside to make surveys and appraisals in connection with land purchase and $250,000 reallocated to the Legal Division of the Department of Agriculture for the administrative expenses of necessary legal investigations relative to the land acquisition, while the balance ($11,250,000) is to be utilized for the purchase of approximately 3,000,000 acres of land for the National Forests. The National Forest Reservation Commission, which must pass on all land acquisitions for the above purpose, has already approved purchases to the value of $9,565,624.

Work started on the Forest Service project on June 25. Employment increased rapidly, exceeding the estimated daily average of 14,584 by early September. After reaching a peak of almost 20,000 persons in October, employment dropped off with the onset of winter weather to a total of 14,824 persons on December 28.

Plant Industry.—In practically all major agricultural areas in the United States, the Bureau of Plant Industry operates field stations and laboratories to conduct research in the development and selection of crops. The Bureau has received 11 Presidential allocations totaling $43,500 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements to buildings located at nine of these field stations. Total employment on December 28 was estimated as 98 persons, of whom 96 percent had been taken from relief rolls. Due to a local shortage of labor, the $3,700 project at Willard, N. C., has not yet commenced operations.

Soil Conservation Service.—Erosion control has been carried on by this Service since its creation in 1933. With the destructive dust storms in the Middle West during the summer of 1934 emphasizing the importance of, and need for extension of this work, the President allocated $25,000,000 to the Service. Subsequently $4,000,000 of this amount was rescinded and transferred to the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes. The major part of the remaining $21,000,000 is being spent for practical demonstration projects, 144 of which are now operating in 41 States. These are supplemented by research and survey work, and nursery projects established for experimentation with and growing of various types of vegetative soil binders. Less than 10 percent of the amount allocated will be used for the latter types of work. The map on the following page indicates the location of the Works Program activities of the Service.

Demonstration projects are set up in representative soil and agricultural areas on both public and private lands where erosion has already caused much damage or threatens to do so. On private lands a 5-year contract is entered into by the farmer and the Service, under which the Service supplies such materials, labor, and machinery as are necessary, while the farmer supplements these with such materials, labor, and personal services as he can afford. A farm management schedule is laid out which the farmer obligates himself to follow. It was planned to initiate a sufficient number of projects to make the opportunity of viewing the work available to all farmers. In instances where demonstration projects are carried out on public lands, all arrangements are made with the agency which has jurisdiction over the lands.

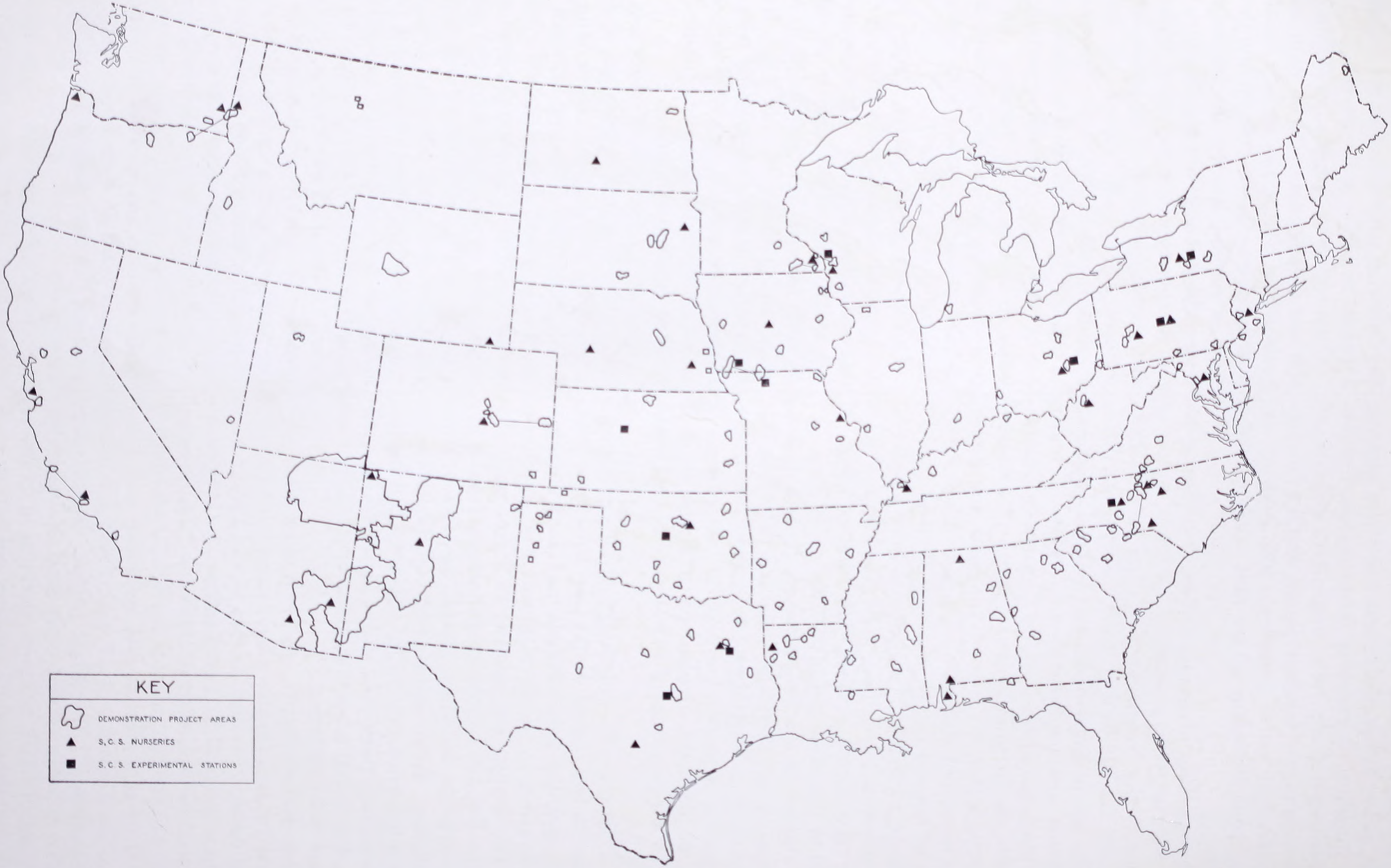
On nursery projects, trees, shrubs, legumes, and various types of vegetation are grown for transplanting to demonstration projects. The research projects operate in various parts of the country to determine the relationship between various conditions of soil, slope, climate, and methods of land use. Hydrologic studies and studies of siltation and the behavior of silt-laden streams are carried on, as well as survey work to provide an inventory of the physical condition of the land, as a basis of a planned program.

The Soil Conservation Service has received several exemptions from the ruling that at least 90 percent of all persons working shall have been taken from the public relief rolls. The first provided that a portion of the funds allotted for materials might be spent for additional supervision, incidentally permitting the number of nonrelief employees to exceed 10 percent of the total, although not reducing the actual number of relief persons to be employed. Another exemption from the 90-percent relief provision was granted to prevent the discharge of 710 workers who had previously been employed by the Service and had been paid out of P. W. A. funds. Permission was also secured to hire tractor and terracer operators from nonrelief sources, provided that the relief rolls were exhausted of such labor. Indians who are the only workers available in certain parts of the Southwest are numerically the most important type of labor exempted from the relief provision. Permission has been granted by the Service to hire Indians, most of whom are wards of the Federal Government, without regard to their relief status. Indian labor is estimated at more than 80 percent of the total number exempted.

Starting on August 16, when about 1,000 persons were at work, employment increased steadily, reaching the estimated daily average of 21,600 before the end of

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE


KEY
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AREAS
▲ S.C.S. NURSERIES
■ S.C.S. EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

October. By December 28 almost 32,000 persons were at work.

Weather Bureau.—On August 30 the Weather Bureau received an allocation of $17,700 for a study to develop a method of long-range weather forecasting, to be carried on at three of its stations. The beginning of the study was delayed until October 28, pending the development of a machine which was ultimately found to be of insufficient value to warrant its use on the project. The estimated daily average employment of 18 persons was reached on December 7 and has been maintained to date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census.—Total allocations of $9,881,948 have been made to the Bureau of the Census, whose program includes three projects: the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900, with an allocation of $1,804,948; the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935, $7,784,000; and the Survey of Retail Trade, $293,000.

Because of the changes in monthly earnings schedules in St. Louis and Philadelphia where these projects are located, labor costs have increased and further allotments have been requested to supplement the funds already provided. These have been refused. Certain savings, however, will be effected by the combination of the Survey of Retail Trade with the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935.

Need for the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900 is a result of recent security legislation on the part of several States and the Federal Government. In lieu of direct information, the Bureau of Census will be called upon to furnish the ages of individuals as shown by Census records. During the first year of operation under the Social Security Act (effective from July 1, 1935), it is estimated that the Bureau will receive from 350,000 to 500,000 such requests, and probably 100,000 per year thereafter. The constant physical handling of the Census records would result in great wear, presenting an immediate need for transcribing the records to cards, as contemplated by the project. These cards are to be indexed by family, a system which it is estimated will effect a saving of two-thirds of future handling cost. This project will have an estimated average daily employment of 2,573 persons, about one-fourth of whom will be women.

The Census of Business Enterprise, which will begin actual scheduling soon after the close of the calendar year 1935, will provide for the first time a reasonably complete inventory of the essential and comparable items of information concerning all lines of business in the United States, and will extend in important directions the information already existing with respect to some of these items. An integral part of the project will obtain new information concerning small-scale production activities not included in the Census of Manufactures. It is estimated that the average daily employment on this project will exceed 20,000 persons.

Operated in conjunction with the Census of Business Enterprise, the Survey of Retail Trade is of particular interest because of the completeness with which it is planned to obtain data for this form of commercial enterprise. By administrative order the Census of Business Enterprise in combination with the Survey of Retail Trade has been exempted from the monthly earnings schedule. Payment will be made on a piecework basis except in the case of tabulating work. The entire census will not be completed for 2 years, although most of the work will be finished by the summer of 1936.

While the estimated number of man-years of employment to be provided by the Bureau's program which started on September 16 totals 12,354 persons, the number actually employed during the week ending December 28 was 3,094. A marked rise is expected after scheduling for the Census of Business Enterprise is begun.

Fisheries.—To the Bureau of Fisheries, which is primarily concerned with the protection and conservation of aquatic life, the President allocated $175,000 for the construction of fish hatcheries and necessary fish-culture facilities, such as artificial ponds. For the improvement of salmon spawning streams in southeast and central Alaska, repairs to the Bureau's marine railway, and destruction of predatory enemies of salmon in Bristol Bay, another allocation of $55,996 was made.

The fish hatcheries are located in four States, Montana, Texas, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Preliminary work was to be done under contract and the first part of the project started in Texas on October 3. In Glacier Park, Mont., the arrival of cold weather necessitated the postponement of work until spring. In New Mexico and North Carolina, construction is progressing according to schedule. Work on the Alaska project started on October 1 and is now employing about 129 persons. Total employment under this Bureau was maintained above or near the estimated daily average of 340 persons until recent declines brought the number at work on December 28 down to 176 persons.

Lighthouses.—An allocation of $20,000 was made to this Bureau to construct roads and make minor repairs on lighthouse reservations in Michigan, Oregon, Washington, and California. The work got under way on October 19. Employment increased rapidly to a peak of 81 persons on December 14, dropping to 52 on December 28 due to the completion of work in Washington. Because of a shortage of relief labor near Point Sur, Calif., a temporary camp is to be established to take care of relief labor obtained from other localities.

Standards.—At the suggestion of the National Resources Committee and most of the Federal agencies dealing with various aspects of housing, the Bureau of Standards in July requested $850,000 for the purpose of testing building materials, particularly in relation to low-cost housing programs. On November 16 an allocation of $75,000 was approved, necessitating considerable contraction of the program originally planned. In addition to actual testing, the program will include the inspection of buildings in various parts of the country to determine the effect of time and weather upon them.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Alaska Road Commission.—Allocations totaling $426,500 were made by the President for the completion of a road between the farming community at Matanuska Valley and the market town at Anchorage, Alaska, providing funds for the preparation of the road bed, gravel surfacing, and the construction of necessary bridges. To provide funds for the clearing of rights of way, grading, and surfacing on about 30 miles of roads which are feeders to this main highway, further allocations of $245,000 were made.

Administrative orders exempt the Commission from the regulation providing that only persons certified for assignment to work by the United States Employment Service shall be employed upon projects, and from payment of the regular monthly earnings schedule.

Since the projects had been started under P. W. A. funds, it was possible to begin work immediately after the first allocation, and to maintain an employment level of approximately 80 percent of the estimated daily average from the middle of July until October 12. Thereafter adverse weather conditions necessitated a gradual reduction of personnel which totaled 79 relief and 47 non-relief workers on December 28.

Bituminous Coal Commission.—The Bituminous Coal Commission was created by an act of Congress on August 30, 1935. On November 8, Presidential approval was given for an allocation of $90,000, providing funds to supplement the regular work of the Commission by assembling the facts necessary for a study of the bituminous coal industry and the industries dependent thereon, and to present a plan to provide for miners now on relief.

Geological Survey.—The President has allocated $10,000 to the Geological Survey for miscellaneous improvements to the United States Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 in the Elk Hills oil fields at Kern County, Calif. While the administrative details are being handled by the Geological Survey, actual supervision of the work is being undertaken by the Navy Department. On December 28, the workers on this project numbered 24.

National Park Service.—On November 20, the President approved an allocation of $150,000 to the National Park Service for a preliminary survey of approximately 150 miles of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi. This project will include the drawing of maps, the locating of historic places, and the preparation of plans and specifications for the Parkway Development Project for which $1,350,000 was allocated on the same date. The development project will consist of grading work, construction of drainage facilities, and marking and developing of historic sites along approximately 40 miles of the Natchez Trace Parkway between Natchez and Tupelo. The survey is to be conducted under force account, while the actual development work will be let out by contract.

Under an interbureau agreement in effect for road projects under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Public Roads will supervise the actual work on this project. The National Park Service has therefore recently requested that the rules and regulations in force for Public Roads projects be applied to this project also.

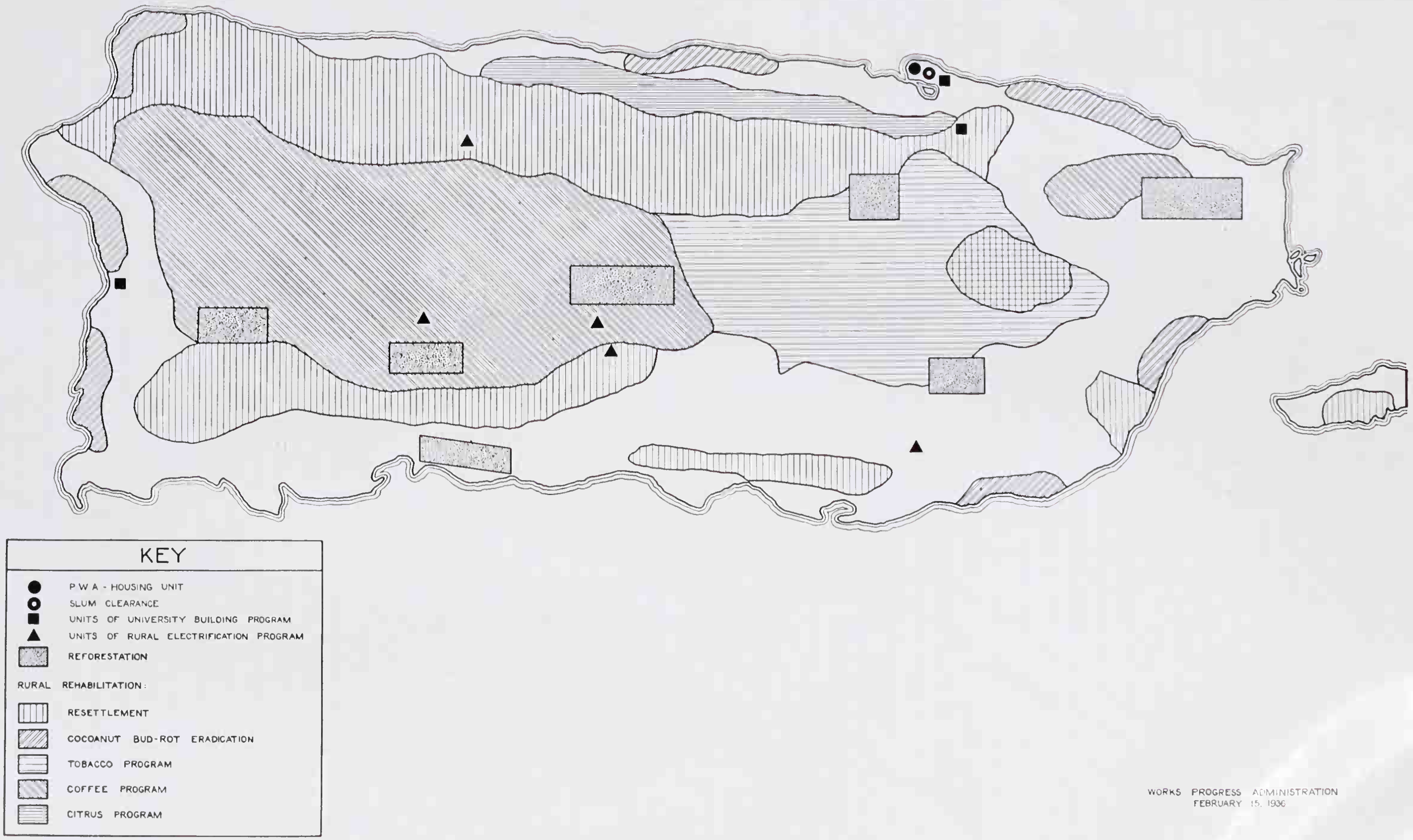
The remaining portion of the Service's $1,510,000 allocation is explained by the pending rescission of a $10,000 tree survey project (Sequoia National Park) which at the end of the year had not yet been acted upon by the Comptroller General.

Office of Education.—On October 14, the President approved allocations totaling $2,025,219 for five projects for assistance to educational, professional, and clerical persons to be conducted by this Bureau. Treasury warrants were countersigned by the Comptroller General on November 8. Rescissions of $959,965 followed by reallocations of $919,602 of this amount reduced the total allocations to $1,984,856. The rescissions, however, have not yet been acted upon by the Comptroller General.

The purpose of the Survey of School Problems Project, for which $844,602 has been allotted, is to make a study of the administration of 127,000 local school units with a view toward reorganizing school districts. An allocation of $500,000 has been made for vocational research work which contemplates a study of the relation of certain abilities, aptitudes, and interests of students and their later achievements. A Nation-wide survey of the needs and opportunities for the vocational and educational guidance of Negroes is planned under an allocation of $234,934. Another allocation of $75,000 has been set aside for a radio educational program which involves the preparation and presentation of radio programs to clarify the activities and purposes of Government relief and other activities. The fifth project, for which $330,320 has been allocated, involves the establishment of civic education centers to facilitate debates and open forum discussions of current problems, government, economics, and cultural subjects.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION


KEY
● P.W.A.-HOUSING UNIT
○ SLUM CLEARANCE
■ UNITS OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING PROGRAM
▲ UNITS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM
▨ REFORESTATION
RURAL REHABILITATION:
▥ RESETTLEMENT
▨ COCOANUT BUD-ROT ERADICATION
▤ TOBACCO PROGRAM
▧ COFFEE PROGRAM
▤ CITRUS PROGRAM

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEBRUARY 15, 1936

Office of Indian Affairs.—To the Office of Indian Affairs is delegated the management of all activities involved in relations with the Indians. Under the Works Program an allocation of $2,000,000 was approved for this agency. In accordance with the provision that a portion of the amount available may be expended for direct relief to the unemployable Indian wards on the various reservations, $500,000 has been tentatively set aside for this purpose. The remaining $1,500,000 will be used for work projects involving the construction and repair of houses, barns, and outbuildings; improvement of wells and springs for domestic water supply; the making of furniture and other handicraft products; and the clearance of land for gardens and small farms. Preliminary plans for prosecuting the direct relief feature of this project have been completed, while tentative plans for the construction work are awaiting the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Comptroller General has not yet countersigned the warrant covering this project.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.—The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was created by Executive order on May 28, 1935, to take the place of the Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Administration which had operated from August 1933. The functions of the new Administration are "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects for relief and work relief and for increasing employment in Puerto Rico."

Allocations totaling $32,152,380 have been approved by the President for six types of projects; rehabilitation, forestation, slum clearance, rural electrification, school building, and other construction. Rescissions of $2,960,540 and an allocation of $850,000 have not yet been approved by the Comptroller General.

The diversified program made up by these projects is designed to contribute to the agricultural, industrial, and social welfare of the island. The rehabilitation program provides for the resettlement of destitute agriculture workers on subsistence farms. Processing plants, work shops, and marketing facilities are being developed and a program to eradicate cattle ticks and the bud rot which is destroying cocoanut trees is being worked out. Workers will be taught new methods of farming, intended to help them become self-supporting. Erosion control and rebuilding the forests which have been devastated by hurricanes are the outstanding features of the forestation program. Forestation is important because without trees to shade the coffee plants, the production of coffee is greatly reduced.

The elimination of the badly crowded living quarters, which are partly responsible for the high mortality rates in Puerto Rico, and their replacement with modern dwellings is the object of the slum clearance projects. In connection with this program a cement factory is being constructed in order that this building material may be obtained locally. Since Puerto Rico has no local coal or oil supply, construction of five hydroelectric power plants is included under the rural electrification program of the P. R. R. A. The power produced in these plants (which will be turned over to the Insular Government on their completion) will be used to operate industry throughout the island. The University of Puerto Rico will also benefit under the Works Program to the extent of several new buildings.

Employment on the Administration projects started in October when the forestation program got under way. As other projects or sections of projects started operations, employment expanded rapidly until about 14,000 persons were employed on December 28. It is expected that employment will increase at an even more rapid rate after January 1 when the rehabilitation program expands.

Reclamation.—The Bureau of Reclamation is charged with the construction and operation of irrigation developments, and the supervision of the settlement and improvement of irrigated lands. The regular program of the Bureau is being continued and expanded under the Works Program. Thirty projects, involving allocations amounting to $82,650,000 have been approved. These projects may be summarized as follows:

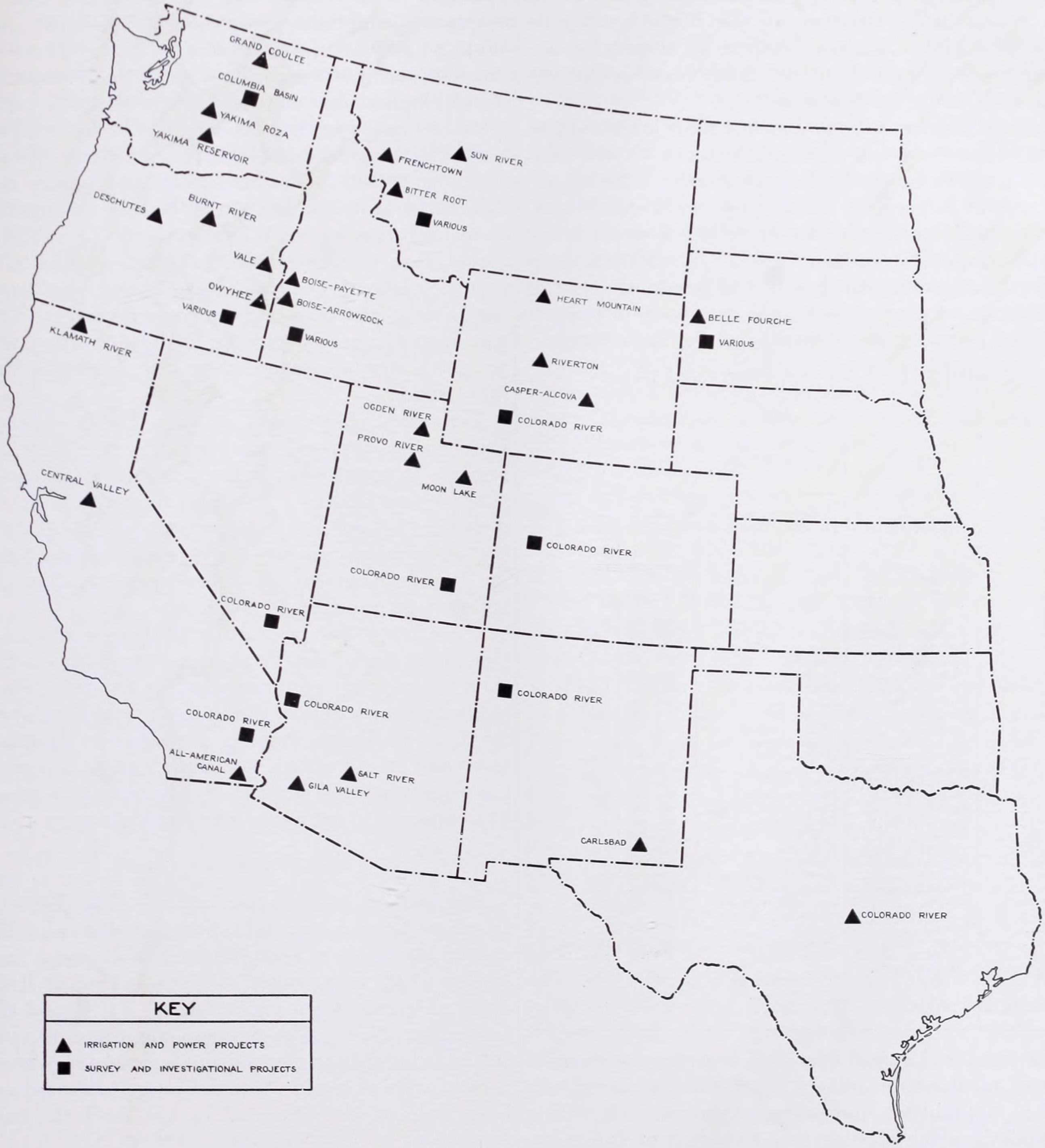
Kind of project	Number of projects	Value of allocation
Continuation of reclamation projects formerly financed by P. W. A. funds	12	$45, 815, 000
Expansion of existing reclamation projects financed by Reclamation funds	10	13, 085, 000
New reclamation projects	4	18, 000, 000
Flood-control portion of P. W. A. project (Colorado River, Tex.)	1	5, 000, 000
Economic and engineering investigations of reclamation projects	3	750, 000

Details concerning individual projects may be found in the table on the page 62, while their location is indicated in the map on the following page.

Typical of projects in the first group is the All-American Canal, in California. The old P. W. A. allotment of $9,000,000 is practically exhausted, and the new allotment of $13,000,000 will enable the Bureau to complete this irrigation canal, located in arid desert land in the southeast corner of California. Other notable projects in this classification include the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington ($20,000,000 E. R. A. allotment), which had been given $15,000,000 under a prior P. W. A. allotment. Contracts for the entire project, including construction of a power plant, totaled almost $30,000,000, and most of the $20,000,000 of E. R. A. funds will go for these contracts; the balance is necessary for a supervisory force. The cofferdams on the project are already nearly completed.

The Central Valley, Calif., project is the largest of the new projects which are completely financed by

LOCATION OF PROJECTS
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION


GRAND COULEE
COLUMBIA BASIN
YAKIMA ROZA
YAKIMA RESERVOIR
DESCHUTES
BURNT RIVER
VALE
OWYHEE
VARIOUS
KLAMATH RIVER
BOISE-PAYETTE
BOISE-ARROWROCK
VARIOUS
FRENCHTOWN
SUN RIVER
BITTER ROOT
VARIOUS
HEART MOUNTAIN
RIVERTON
CASPER-ALCOVA
COLORADO RIVER
BELLE FOURCHE
VARIOUS
OGDEN RIVER
PROVO RIVER
MOON LAKE
CENTRAL VALLEY
COLORADO RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
COLORADO RIVER
ALL-AMERICAN CANAL
SALT RIVER
GILA VALLEY
CARLSBAD
COLORADO RIVER

KEY

▲ IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS

■ SURVEY AND INVESTIGATIONAL PROJECTS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEBRUARY 15, 1936

Works Program funds. The total cost of dams, reservoirs, and related structures will run up to $15,000,000. Its purpose is to store and conserve the flood and waste waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries so that the entire flow can be used for flood control, irrigation, improvement of navigation, and protection against injury of the delta at the junction of the two rivers.

Work under the Bureau of Reclamation is in general conducted under contract, with materials furnished by the Procurement Division of the Bureau. Regular employees of the Bureau perform all inspection and supervision. Installation of machinery is usually carried on under force account.

Exemptions from the 90-percent relief labor requirement have been granted to the Bureau in several cases, due mainly to two special circumstances. Because of the remote location of many projects, it was evident that a considerable number of skilled workers would not be available from relief rolls. In addition many projects involve the continuation of previously existing contracts, and exemption became necessary in order to continue or renew the contracts on the same basis.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, STATUS OF PROJECTS

DECEMBER 31, 1935

State	Locality	Type of work	Amount of allocation	Date work started or is expected to start
Arizona	Gila	Canal construction	$2,000,000	Nov. 18, 1935
Do	Salt River	Dam reservoir spillway improvement.	3,500,000	Sept. 1, 1935
California	All-American Canal.	Diversion dam canals, structures.	13,000,000	Oct. 1, 1935
Do	Sacramento	Dams, reservoirs, and structures.	15,000,000	Oct. 22, 1935
Idaho	Arrow Rock	Dam improvement	600,000	Sept. 2, 1935
Do	Boise Payette	Canal construction	1,000,000	Oct. 15, 1935
Montana	Frenchtown	Canals and laterals	60,000	Feb. 1, 1936
Do	Sun River	Drainage	715,000	Jan. 15, 1936
Do	Bitter Root	Reclamation	200,000	Do.
New Mexico	Carlsbad	Dam and reservoir	1,000,000	Oct. 14, 1935
Oregon	Burnt River	do	500,000	Sept. 19, 1935
Do	Deschutes	do	500,000	Oct. 1, 1935
Do	Owyhee	Canals, laterals, and structures.	500,000	Mar. 1, 1936
Do	Vale	Reclamation	340,000	Oct. 1, 1935
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	do	70,000	
Texas	Colorado River	Flood control	5,000,000	Oct. 9, 1935
Utah	Moon Lake	Dam reservoir	240,000	Mar. 1, 1936
Do	Ogden	Dam construction	500,000	Jan. 25, 1936
Do	Provo River	Reclamation	660,000	Apr. 1, 1936
Do	do	do	1,600,000	Do.
Washington	Columbia Basin	Mapping	250,000	Sept. 1, 1935
Do	Grand Coulee	Power plant	20,000,000	Aug. 1, 1935
Do	Yakima	Reservoir spillways	280,000	Sept. 15, 1935
Do	Yakima Roza	Canals, dams	4,000,000	Oct. 16, 1935
Wyoming	Casper	Reservoir construction.	8,000,000	Sept. 3, 1935
Do	Powell	Canals	1,500,000	Oct. 7, 1935
Do	Riverton	Reservoir	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1935
Various	Colorado River Drain Basin.	River survey	250,000	Nov. 16, 1935
Do	Various	Water resources investigation.	250,000	Oct. 5, 1935
Do	Klamath Falls	Irrigation	135,000	Jan. 15, 1936

Five major stages of operation describe the progress of any of these projects. They are: initial survey work; preliminary force-account work; advertising specifications for bidding and awarding of contracts; assembling of materials, supplies, and equipment on the site by the contractor; and active construction. It has been the Bureau's practice to have all survey work completed before the Government construction crew moves in. For this reason employment on the Central Valley, Carlsbad, Salt River, Boise Payette, Burnt River, and Riverton projects, which are in the first stage, is at a minimum. Slightly more than 100 men were at work in this group on December 28.

After completion of the survey work the Government construction forces build laboratories, roads, houses, and power and telephone lines. The Colorado River, Tex., project is in this second stage, and employed 205 men on December 28. In the fourth and fifth stages of completion may be cited Grand Coulee, Wash.; Vale, Oreg.; Casper-Alcova, Wyo. These three projects had 3,900 persons at work on December 28. Total employment on that date was 4,353 persons, 4,186 of whom were non-relief and 167 relief workers.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.—On August 22, the President allocated $9,500 for improvements and repairs on St. Elizabeths Hospital, an institution for the treatment of mental diseases, in Washington, D. C. It is estimated that 60 percent of the total amount will be spent for labor. Due to the scarcity of relief labor in the District of Columbia, the commencement of work was delayed until November 7. The duration of this project has been extended from 4 to 7 months for the same reason.

Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands.—Presidential approval was recently given for three projects to operate under the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. The total allocation of $434,600 includes $192,000 for road construction, $151,200 for the development of six island communities, $91,400 for the development of a Government-owned hotel and cottage group at St. Thomas.

These projects in common with those of other agencies operating in the Territories have been exempted from the monthly earnings schedule and from the rule requiring the services of the United States Employment Service. Preliminary work, such as the drafting of plans and specifications, and classification of personnel has already started while the land-acquisition program was expected to get under way about January 1, 1936.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration and Naturalization.—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has received a Presidential allocation of $179,895 for miscellaneous repairs to four of its immigration stations located at Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Ellis Island, N. Y.; and Gloucester City, N. J. The expected employment quota of 200 had almost been reached on December 28, when 166 persons were at work. The projects, prosecuted under force account, are expected to last until the end of June 1936.

United States Employment Service.—Apart from its function as employment agency for the Works Program the United States Employment Service has undertaken two research projects. One, for which $350,100 was allocated by the President, is a study to determine those skills which are common to several occupations. The need of such information has long been felt. The second project, amounting to $550,000, involves an inventory of such characteristics as occupation, sex, and age of workers seeking employment. This inventory is to be performed by tabulating the records (estimated to represent between 8 and 9 million persons) of the various United States Employment Offices throughout the country. A large temporary staff is now being employed for this project to take information from the records, while at a later date a relatively small number of persons will be used for the machine tabulation.

The Occupational Analysis Survey was employing 285 persons by December 28, while the Labor Inventory project had 1,103 persons at work on the same date. The total number of 1,388 employed on both projects was 19 percent above the estimated daily average.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Yards and Docks.—One of the nine bureaus in the Navy Department, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has assigned to it all activities connected with the design and construction of buildings, utilities, ways, and other structures intimately connected with marine activities. Its projects, operated under the Works Program, deal with general rehabilitation and improvement of yards and docks, water-front grounds, marine barracks, buildings, transit and storage projects, as well as with a number of construction projects on buildings, quays, drydocks, etc. The President approved allocations totaling $17,378,470 for the Bureau. Three rescissions totaling $33,000 subsequently reduced the amount to $17,345,470.

The program got under way early in August and by December 15 operations had started on all but one of the 227 approved projects. One project, with an allotment of $5,700 for work at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, has already been completed.

Employment expanded as projects commenced operations until on December 28 there were 17,369 persons at work on the 225 active projects. Of these, 16,168 or 93 percent had been taken from the relief rolls. This ratio of relief to nonrelief workers has been maintained throughout in the face of shortages of skilled labor on the relief rolls at Pensacola, Fla.; Annapolis and Indian Head, Md.; Mare Island, Calif.; Parris Island, S. C.; and Washington, D. C. In order to expand employment, the Bureau was obliged to provide transportation to and from the place of work in a number of instances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard.—Forty-eight Coast Guard projects totaling $5,263,995 have been approved by the President. These projects fall into three main categories which fit in with the usual work of the Bureau: first, repair of Coast Guard stations; second, repair of the Bureau's coastwise telephone lines; third, the construction of Coast Guard boats. The telephone repair projects are conducted under force account, while the two other types are generally handled under contract.

A few projects are not yet in operation. Delay until now has been due in part to the technical difficulties involved in letting boat-building contracts. On December 28, persons at work on Coast Guard projects numbered 609.

Internal Revenue.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has instituted three surveys in connection with the collection of income taxes, miscellaneous or "nuisance" taxes, and alcohol taxes. This work is being conducted in greater detail than would have been possible under the Bureau's regular appropriation. For this purpose the President allocated $5,083,487. It is stated that the amount of taxes which will be collected as a result of these projects will considerably exceed their cost. A total of 3,423 persons were engaged in this work on December 28.

Procurement.—The Procurement Division, which includes the Office of the Supervising Architect, has been granted $530,784 for a project for the decoration of public buildings. Since considerable difficulty was encountered in finding a sufficient number of qualified artists on relief to fill the employment quota, the required proportion of workers to be drawn from relief rolls was reduced from 90 to 75 percent. Employment expanded after the granting of this exemption, and 218 persons were at work on December 28. A second project involving miscellaneous improvements, for which $12,800 was allocated, has been turned over to the Iowa State W. P. A. for prosecution.

Public Health.—An allocation of $3,450,000 has been made to this Bureau for a survey of public health. Three main lines of investigation are to be followed: a study of chronic disease, information for which is being obtained by a house-to-house canvass in selected cities; a study of occupational mortality and morbidity, based on the records of sick-benefit associations; and a study of hospital facilities and out-patient clinics. On December 28 a total of 4,343 persons were at work.

Secretary's Office.—The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury has received an allocation of $1,200,000 for a study of income tax returns, which is to supplement the annual report on "Statistics of Income." Information is being assembled at various local Internal Revenue Offices and sent to Baltimore, Md., for tabulation.

On December 28 there were 941 regular workers employed in addition to 46 young persons, working one-third the regulation hours and receiving one-third the usual pay, who were supplied through the National Youth Administration.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Corps of Engineers.—The nature of the work conducted by the Corps of Engineers (Division of Rivers and Harbors) under the Works Program closely resembles its usual activity under the War Department. It involves flood control, development of hydroelectric power, construction of reservoirs, improvement of streams, and other river and navigation work, such as dredging and broadening channels to improve inland transportation. Only projects costing more than $25,000 are usually handled by the Corps of Engineers, while similar projects involving less than that amount and not directly related to War Department work are being prosecuted by the W. P. A.

Project proposals submitted to the W. P. A. are referred directly to the District Engineers of the various Engineers Divisions having jurisdiction over the region involved for analysis of engineering soundness and feasibility. With the District Engineers rests the decision as to whether projects are to be prosecuted by the Corps of Engineers or by the W. P. A., as well as the actual supervision of the projects in operation. In addition, certain members of the Corps of Engineers have been appointed general engineering consultants to the W. P. A., to facilitate the speedy and efficient development of the Works Program.

Allocations totaling $129,686,169 have been made to the Corps of Engineers for 90 work projects, the location of which is indicated in the map on the following page. An additional $2,000,000, half for administrative purposes and half for land purchase, has also been allocated. Another million dollars for the Bluestone Reservoir had been provided prior to the passage of the E. R. A. Act. About $42,000,000 of the total was made available for 34 projects involving flood control, the development of hydroelectric power and the construction of reservoirs, while the remaining $88,000,000 covers 56 projects for dredging, channel improvement, and general improvement of inland water transportation.

More than 90 percent of the total amount will be used for 30 projects of major importance in these two groups, among which the slack-water channel improvement on the upper Mississippi River, dike construction on the upper Missouri River, dam and reservoir construction at Fort Peck, Mont., and channel construction at Los Angeles are outstanding. There is also provision for initial work on four projects for which the funds made available represent only a small portion of the total completion cost. These are the Trans-Florida Ship Canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, the Passamaquoddy project to develop the utilization of tidal power for the generation of hydroelectric power, the Bluestone Reservoir for flood control and hydroelectric power on the New River in West Virginia, and the Sardis Reservoir for flood control on the Yazoo River System in Mississippi.

Of the 90 approved projects all but three have started work. The allocation on one of these ($1,000,000) was not received until December 19, and the warrant was signed on December 27. The project at Ocean City Harbor, Md., has already had its contract awarded, while the Sardis River project is awaiting the purchase of land. By the end of December, 13 projects, for which $687,000 had been allocated, were reported as complete. These are listed below.

Location:	*Allocation*
Bellingham, Wash	$16, 000
Green River, Ky	2, 000
Rock River, Ill	25, 000
Crie Haven Harbor, Maine	40, 000
Honga River, Md	40, 000
Rouge River, Mich	30, 000
Rochester Harbor, N. Y	67, 000
Shipyard River, S. C	35, 000
Chickasaw Creek, Ala	42, 000
St. Clair River, Mich	50, 000
Norfolk Harbor, Va	100, 000
Columbia River (near Vancouver), Wash	140, 000
Columbia River, Oreg	100, 000

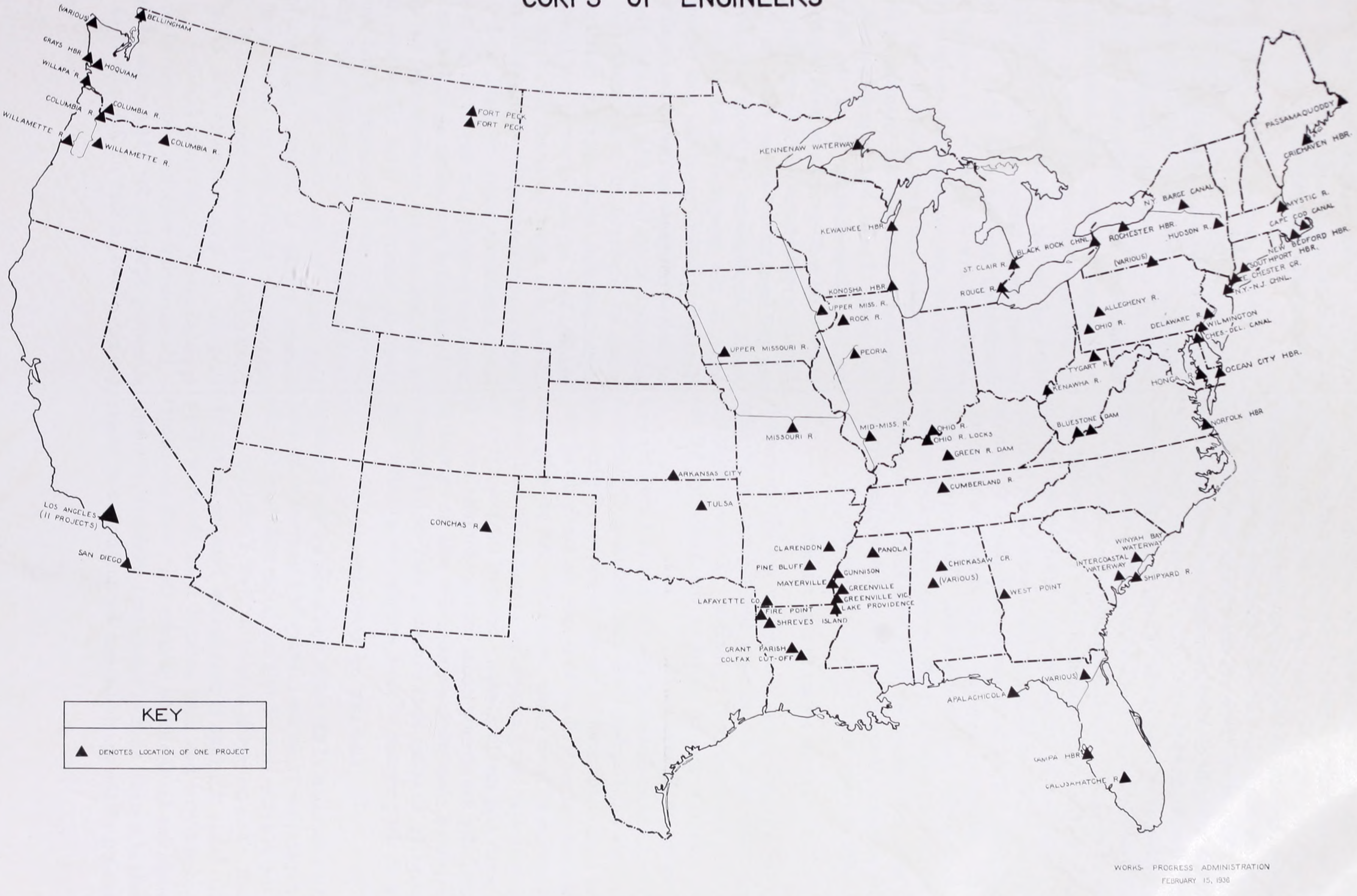
Employment on Corps of Engineers projects has increased gradually to a total of 37,288 persons on December 28. This figure represented about 41 percent of the estimated daily average for the projects in operation. About 74 percent of the total persons working had been taken from the relief rolls, a ratio which has remained practically constant since the commencement of the program.

Certain difficulties delayed the expansion of employment before December 1. A shortage of labor in certain areas resulted in the suspension and subsequent rescission ($3,205,000) of 7 projects and the partial rescission of 13 others ($12,825,000). Loss of time prior to the granting of exemptions, the reluctance of workers to accept employment at projects too distant from their homes, and problems arising from the transportation of these workers and others to projects in more remote places hampered progress. Difficulties involved in the purchase or condemnation of land also delayed the program, as well as adverse weather which has caused the suspension of two projects for the duration of the winter.

Quartermaster Corps.—The Quartermaster Corps has supervision over work projects for construction, improvements and repairs at Army forts, posts, National Guard camps and national cemeteries. Allocations totaling $14,672,766 have been made for these purposes.

By December 15, all but 7 of the 227 projects approved for the Corps had started work. Of these, two, with allocations recently received totaling $700,000 for work in the Panama Canal Zone, were not countersigned by the Comptroller General until December 27. Four other projects amounting to $17,900 were suspended and the one remaining project is expected to

LOCATION OF PROJECTS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS


(VARIOUS)
BELLINGHAM
GRAYS HBR.
HOQUIAM
WILLAPA R.
COLUMBIA R.
COLUMBIA R.
WILLAMETTE R.
WILLAMETTE R.
COLUMBIA R.
FORT PECK
FORT PECK
LOS ANGELES (11 PROJECTS)
SAN DIEGO
CONCHAS R.
ARKANSAS CITY
TULSA
UPPER MISSOURI R.
MISSOURI R.
KENNENAW WATERWAY
KEWAUNEE HBR.
KONOSHA HBR.
UPPER MISS. R.
ROCK R.
PEORIA
MID-MISS. R.
OHIO R.
OHIO R. LOCKS
GREEN R. DAM
CUMBERLAND R.
ST. CLAIR R.
ROUGE R.
BLACK ROCK CHNL.
ROCHESTER HBR.
N.Y. BARGE CANAL
HUDSON R.
(VARIOUS)
ALLEGHENY R.
OHIO R.
DELAWARE R.
WILMINGTON
CHES.-DEL. CANAL
TYGART R.
KENAWHA R.
BLUESTONE DAM
HONGA R.
OCEAN CITY HBR.
NORFOLK HBR
PASSAMAQUODDY
CRIEHAVEN HBR.
MYSTIC R.
CAPE COD CANAL
NEW BEDFORD HBR.
SOUTHPORT HBR.
E. CHESTER CR.
N.Y.-N.J. CHNL.
CLARENDON
PINE BLUFF
MAYERVILLE
PANOLA
GUNNISON
GREENVILLE
GREENVILLE VIC.
LAKE PROVIDENCE
LAFAYETTE CO.
FIRE POINT
SHREVES ISLAND
GRANT PARISH
COLFAX CUT-OFF
CHICKASAW CR.
(VARIOUS)
WEST POINT
WINYAH BAY WATERWAY
INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY
SHIPYARD R.
(VARIOUS)
APALACHICOLA
TAMPA HBR.
CALOOSAHATCHE R.
KEY
▲ DENOTES LOCATION OF ONE PROJECT
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEBRUARY 15, 1936

start after January 1, 1936. In addition to the seven inactive projects mentioned above, nine others have been temporarily suspended because of winter weather, but will start again as soon as work is possible. With three exceptions all the projects of the Quartermaster Corps are being prosecuted entirely on a force-account basis. The other three are only partly contract work. Work has begun or bids have already been advertised on all the contract jobs.

Employment under the Corps expanded rapidly until the first week in October. More recently, the pace of expansion has been slackened considerably due largely to the lack of qualified labor on the relief rolls. On December 28, employment totaled 16,982 persons of whom 15,810 or 93 percent had been taken from the relief rolls. This total constituted about 76 percent of the estimated average daily employment on the projects which had been started. The required ratio of 90 percent relief and 10 percent non-relief workers has been maintained by the Corps since the inception of its program, despite the difficulties resulting from a shortage of relief labor in many instances.

ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

This Authority was created by act of Congress in June 1934 with its purpose the elimination of alley slums in the District of Columbia. To accomplish this end, $200,000 was allocated to the Authority by the President on November 16.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission have been authorized by the act to pass on all plans and specifications as well as to decide on methods of condemnation of land when necessary. At present, land acquisition is being completed preparatory to drawing up plans and specifications. Some of the properties to be included are already under contract for purchase. It is expected that work on each site will be carried on separately, in order that contracts may be let irrespective of the progress of land acquisition on other sites.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

An allocation of $211,500 was made by the President on September 19 to the Library of Congress to be used in the construction of talking book machines for the blind. The project is located in New York City.

No labor shortage is anticipated because an experienced director has been secured from the New York Foundation for the Blind in order that, with the supervision of a small staff of competent workmen, the construction of the machines can be accomplished under force account by unskilled laborers or by white-collar workers. Work started December 22, and it is expected that by the middle of January the full staff of 189 men will be employed.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive order on May 11, 1935, to "initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas." While the Administration has taken steps to advertise to the farm population the advantages of having electricity available, as well as to interest local bodies in the construction of rural distributing systems and lines, its most important activities have to do with the loaning of funds either to private corporations and cooperative associations or to States and local public bodies. Such loans are intended to facilitate the financing of electric distribution lines. Loans, but no grants-in-aid, may be made by the Administration up to the entire cost of the project, on a 20-year basis with interest at 3 percent. Usually a mortgage is taken as security. Free engineering and legal advice are provided for those negotiating loans. Applications for loans are examined to determine if the proposed construction would be self-liquidating and to see if the new consumers are likely to receive adequate service at reasonable prices. If an allotment is to be made, certain general regulations must be observed in prosecuting the project. The Administration must approve construction contracts entered into by the borrower, not less than 25 percent of the loan must be spent for work on the project, wages determined by the Administration in accord with local conditions must be paid, and hours of work must not exceed 8 per day or 40 per week.

Presidential rescissions of $2,543,005 and approvals of $33,500, not yet countersigned by the Comptroller General, bring the total allocations from the fund provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation of 1935 to $8,577,012, to provide 6,327 miles of distribution line. In the total is included $1,600,000 to finance wiring of homes. Eighteen loan contracts, aggregating $3,052,562 in value and providing for 2,732 miles of line, have been executed. It is estimated that the 18 loan contracts will bring electricity to approximately 10,500 rural families.

Construction work has been started on three projects, providing $298,158 for 234.5 miles of line. In Dallas County, Iowa, a line of 2.6 miles was completed on

December 18, while Tennessee Valley Authority crews have completed and energized 30 miles of line in Rhea County, Tenn. Employment on December 28 on work projects under this Administration totaled 31 persons.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The President between July 12 and August 30 approved 16 force-account projects for the Veterans' Administration. These projects, for which $1,234,120 was allocated, involve the construction and repair of veterans' hospitals in 14 States. The labor required is mainly skilled construction labor, although a considerable proportion of unskilled building labor is needed.

The Veterans' Administration has been able to stay well within the requirement that at least 90 percent of all workers come from the relief rolls. Because of cold weather in several States, employment has fluctuated between 1,400 and 1,600 during the past month. On December 28 there were 1,411 workers on the pay roll. Of these, 1,335 were relief persons.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

STATUTORY AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM

THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

Appropriation.—The President on April 8, 1935, approved the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public Resolution No. 11, 74th Cong., H. J. Res. 117, Making Appropriations for Relief Purposes). The act appropriated $4,000,000,000 and authorized the transfer of $880,000,000 from other funds, in order to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects. The act further provided that this fund was to be used "in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1937 * * *." It was the purpose of the legislation to furnish employment on useful projects and thus to effect a substantial reduction in the emergency relief rolls.

Project limitation.—The act specified general categories of projects, and in addition, placed limits on the expenditure of funds for each group. It provided that "this appropriation shall be available for the following classes of projects, and the amounts to be used for each class shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed the respective amounts stated, namely: (*a*) highways, roads, streets, and grade-crossings elimination, $800,000,000; (*b*) rural rehabilitation and relief of stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmountain water diversion and irrigation and reclamation, $500,000,000; (*c*) rural electrification, $100,000,000; (*d*) housing, $450,000,000; (*e*) assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, $300,000,000; (*f*) Civilian Conservation Corps, $600,000,000; (*g*) loans or grants, or both, for projects of States, Territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof, where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 per centum of the loan or the grant, or the aggregate thereof, is to be expended for work under each particular project, $900,000,000; (*h*) sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of stream pollution, sea coast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, and miscellaneous projects, $350,000,000: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein appropriated may be used by the President to increase any one or more of the foregoing limitations if he finds it necessary to do so in order to effectuate the purpose of this joint resolution * * *."

Wage policy.—In section 7 of the resolution the general wage policy was set forth as follows: "The President shall require to be paid such rates of pay for all persons engaged upon any project financed in whole or in part, through loans or otherwise, by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, as will in the discretion of the President accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, and not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature.

"The President may fix different rates of wages for various types of work on any project, which rates need not be uniform throughout the United States: *Provided, however,* That whenever permanent buildings for the use of any department of the Government of the United States, or the District of Columbia, are to be constructed by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 40, sec. 276a), shall apply but the rates of wages shall be determined in advance of any bidding thereon."

Miscellaneous provisions.—The resolution permitted the use of funds, in the discretion of the President, "for the purpose of making loans to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers." The President was also authorized "to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein," and to dispose of such property in his discretion. The resolution further authorized the President to sell any securities acquired under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act or under the present joint resolution and funds realized from such sales "shall be available to the President, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated under this joint resolution, for the making of further loans under said Act (the National Industrial Recovery Act) or under this joint resolution."

Extension of P. W. A. and F. E. R. A.—Other provisions of the resolution extended the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works until June 30, 1937, and in section 10, specified that "Until June 30, 1936, or such earlier date as the President by proclamation may fix, the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, as amended, is continued in full force and effect."

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The President was authorized by section 6 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out" the joint resolution.

Thirty-six Executive orders had been issued by the President up to November 15, 1935, which directly and indirectly affected the operation of the act. Many of these orders were of minor importance and others amended in some manner prior Executive orders.

The orders roughly group themselves into three divisions: (*a*) those creating new organizations or accomplishing the transfer of certain functions previously performed by other independent agencies to agencies operating under this Program; (*b*) those pertaining to the general policy in regard to conditions of employment and project procedure under the Program; (*c*) those concerned with the operation of other agencies of the Government that are participating.

Group (*a*). *Executive orders relating to administrative organizations.*—The administrative organization designed to carry out the purposes of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was established by Executive Order 7034, issued May 6, 1935. This order created three major Governmental agencies, namely, the Division of Applications and Information of the National Emergency Council; the Advisory Committee on Allotments; and the Works Progress Administration.

Division of Applications and Information: The functions of the Division of Applications and Information, as set forth in the order were to receive "applications for projects, cause the applications to be examined and reviewed * * * and transmit such applications to the Advisory Committee on Allotments * * *." In addition, the Division "shall furnish information to the public on allotments made and on the progress of all projects as they are initiated and carried forward."

Advisory Committee on Allotments: To the Advisory Committee on Allotments was assigned the function of making "recommendations to the President with respect to allotments of funds for such projects covered by the applications submitted by the Division of Applications and Information as will constitute a coordinated and balanced program of work * * *."

Works Progress Administration: The Works Progress Administration, established by the order, has as its function the responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible."

To achieve the purpose of providing the maximum of work for persons now on relief rolls, the Works Progress Administration was authorized to establish and operate "a division of progress investigation * * * so as to insure the honest execution of the work relief program"; to require periodic reports on the progress of projects and employment, and to recommend the termination of projects which do not afford the desired amount of employment. With the approval of the President, the Works Progress Administration was authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to assure the maximum of employment under the new works program for persons on relief and to govern the selection of these persons for employment. Furthermore, it was required that investigations of wages and working conditions be conducted and such findings reported "as will aid the President in prescribing working conditions and rates of pay on projects."

The important function of organizing and executing an extensive works program was given to the Works Progress Administration. In the words of the Executive order, this agency shall "recommend and carry on small useful projects designed to assure a maximum of employment in all localities." The coordination of statistical or other fact-finding projects under the Works Program, as well as the prosecution of other necessary research activities, were among the functions granted to the Works Progress Administration.

Treasury Department: By the same Executive order the functions of disbursing and accounting of funds and procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment for the Program were placed in the Treasury Department.

Resettlement Administration: Executive Order 7027 issued April 30, 1935, and Executive Order 7200 issued on September 26, 1935, amending Executive Order 7027, established the Resettlement Administration and prescribed its functions and duties. These two orders provided that the Resettlement Administration was "to administer approved projects involving rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, and resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such connection of communities in rural and suburban areas." They further provided that it shall "initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, and other useful projects." Authorization for making loans under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, "in whole or in part, for the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers" is contained in the same Executive order.

The Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, together with all the real and personal property or any interest therein, all contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, records, balances of funds and personnel, was transferred to the Resettlement Administration by the terms of Executive Order 7028 issued on April 30, 1935. This Executive order authorized the Administrator of the Resettlement Administration to administer the property transferred to him and to exercise all powers and functions given to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and the Director of the Land Program by several previous Executive orders. A similar transfer of the Subsistence Homesteads Program of the Department of the Interior was authorized by Executive Order 7041, issued on May 15, 1935.

Rural Electrification Administration: The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order 7037 dated May 11, 1935, "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas." The order contained the usual instructions (and authorizations) regarding supplies, equipment, and administrative personnel but "*Provided:* That insofar as practicable, the persons employed under the authority of this Executive Order shall be selected from those receiving relief." It also authorized the Administrator "to acquire by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein and improve, grant, sell, lease (with or without the privilege of purchasing), or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein," and stated that "For administrative expenses * * * there is hereby allocated * * * from the appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the sum of $75,000. Allocations will be made hereafter for authorized projects."

Virgin Islands: Executive Order 7152, dated August 21, 1935, prescribed additional functions and duties for the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. These duties pertain to the initiation, formulation, administration, and supervision of a program of approved projects for providing relief and work relief, and for increasing employment within the Virgin Islands. All assets and records of the Resettlement Administration acquired from the Virgin Islands Subsistence Homesteads Authority were transferred to the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. The Executive order provided for the allocation of funds for authorized projects and for administrative expenses.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: By Executive Order 7057, dated May 28, 1935, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was established for the purpose of initiating, formulating, administering, and supervising a program of approved projects for providing relief and work, and for increasing employment within Puerto Rico. To the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this Executive order the Administrator was authorized to acquire property by purchase or power of eminent domain. The order also authorized the allocation of funds for administrative purposes and prosecution of authorized projects.

National Youth Administration: The National Youth Administration was established within the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order 7086, dated June 26, 1935. This Executive order provided for a National Advisory Committee and an Executive Committee for the National Youth Administration composed of representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, and youth to be appointed by the President. The National Youth Administration, by the terms of this order, is under the general supervision of the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and the immediate supervision of an Executive Director. The following functions and duties were established, "to initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide relief, work relief, and employment for persons within the ages of 16 and 25 years who are not in regular attendance at school requiring full time and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment." The order provided "that insofar as practicable the persons employed under authority of this Executive Order shall be selected from those receiving relief." It also authorized allocations for administrative expenses and for approved projects.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration: Executive Order 7194, dated September 26, 1935, established the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration. This Administration was instructed in the order to conduct surveys and investigations of the industrial operations of penal and correctional institutions, in cooperation with State and local agencies concerned with such institutions, and to study the markets for the products of such activities. The Administration was instructed to make recommendations for a program of reorganizing productive operations in prisons, and to recommend the allocation of funds to the several States for carrying out the purposes of the order.

National Resources Committee: The President created the National Resources Committee by the terms of Executive Order 7065, dated June 7, 1935. This Committee which will function in place of the National Resources Board was established to provide a means of obtaining information essential to a wise employment of the emergency appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The President prescribed the following functions and duties for this Committee: (a) to collect, prepare, and make available to the President with recommendations such plans, data, and information as may be helpful to a planned development and use of land, water, and other national resources and such related subjects as may be referred to it by the President; (b) to consult and cooperate with Federal, State, and municipal governments and agencies and with any public or private planning or research agencies or institutions; and (c) to receive and record all proposed Federal projects involving the acquisition of land. The expenses of the National Resources Committee are to be defrayed by appropriations made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

National Emergency Council: The President reestablished the National Emergency Council by Executive Order 7073, dated June 13, 1935, by virtue of the authority vested in him under the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Public Works Administration: By the terms of Executive Order 7064 dated June 7, 1935, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was authorized to continue to perform functions under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and to perform functions under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This Executive order authorized the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works to perform all the functions which he was authorized to perform prior to June 16, 1935, under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was also authorized to "make loans or grants or both for projects of States, Territories, possessions, including subdivision and agencies thereof, municipalities and the District of Columbia and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof, where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 per centum of the loan or the grant, or the aggregate thereof, is to be expended for the work under each particular project"; and to "carry out projects for slum clearance or low-cost housing, or both."

Executive Order 7064 authorized the sale of securities acquired under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and stated that all monies realized from such sales shall be available for making further loans and in the performance of functions authorized. In addition, it reallocated funds made available pursuant to title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the purposes for which originally allocated, provided that upon completion of the project or work any unexpended balances of the aforesaid reallocation shall be reported by the departments or agencies concerned to the Secretary of the Treasury who would cause such balances to be placed to the credit of the apprepriation from which said allotments were made.

Group (b). Executive orders pertaining to general policy.—Wages: As an important step toward the inauguration of the Works Program, the President prescribed by the terms of Executive Order 7046 on May 20, 1935, rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment. Workers on projects, except certain types exempted under the order, are to receive earnings on a monthly basis. Workers will receive earnings regularly despite temporary interruptions in work due to weather conditions or other factors beyond their control. The monthly earnings for the most part by the terms of the order are designed to be substantially higher than relief benefits.

The schedule of monthly earnings established was based on differentials in the degree of skill and the density of population in four regions of the country. Thus, payments for unskilled work vary from $19 per month in counties of Wage Region IV in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was under 5,000, to $55 per month in counties in Region I in which there are cities with a 1930 population of 100,000 or over. Similarly, payments for intermediate work vary from $27 to $65 per month; for skilled work, from $35 to $85 per month; and for professional and technical, $39 to $94 per month.

Subsequent amendments modified certain provisions of Executive Order 7046. One of these, Executive Order 7203, issued on October 1, 1935, provided that "the schedule of monthly earnings applicable to any county, or, in the discretion of the Works Progress Administrator or representatives designated by him, to any township, shall be based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality within such county, or township, in accordance with" the schedule attached to the original Executive Order (No. 7046).

Another amendment to Executive Order 7046, contained in Executive Order 7117, provided that monthly earnings schedules shown in the first Executive order be subject to the following adjustments:

> (a) The Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may redefine any of the regions defined in the foregoing schedule whenever he or they find that it is necessary to do so in order to avoid undue inequality among workers accustomed to similarity of wage rates.
>
> (b) Monthly earnings applicable to an urban area within a county shall, in general, apply to contiguous urban areas in adjacent counties in the same region.
>
> (c) If the territory covered by the operation of any individual project involves the application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings, the schedule of monthly earnings for any class of work on the project shall be the highest applicable schedule.
>
> (d) In order to adjust the monthly rate of earnings to local conditions and to avoid inequality among workers or classes of workers in the same region the Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may adjust the rate of earnings for any class of work on any project by not more than 10 percent above or below the monthly earnings shown in the schedule attached to Executive Order 7046.

Executive Order 7046 provided that the rates established be applicable to the workers on all projects financed in whole or in part from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 except for: (a) Emergency Conservation Work; (b) projects under the supervision of Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; (c) highway and grade-crossings elimination work under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments; (d) permanent buildings for the use of executive departments; (e) such projects, portions of projects, or workers on projects or activities as the W.P.A. Administrator or his designated agent shall from time to time exempt; (f) supervisory and administrative employees; (g) work relief projects pending the transfer of persons working on such projects to the new program.

Hours: Part II of Executive Order 7046 allowed latitude to the Works Progress Administrator in regard to the working hours of employees on the various projects. The Administrator was authorized to determine the hours for all persons employed on a salary basis, within a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. Hours thus can be established according to the requirements of various types of projects in different localities.

For persons employed on projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, or projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments, and on projects exempted by the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, the maximum hours of work for manual labor shall be 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month, and the maximum hours of work for clerical and other nonmanual employees shall be 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. Persons employed on remote and inaccessible projects may work the maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. The terms of the Bacon-Davis Act govern the hours of work on permanent buildings for use of the executive departments, while for Emergency Conservation Work and work relief under the supervision of State and local Emergency Relief Administrations, existing rules and regulations in regard to hours of work remain in force.

Conditions of employment: Executive Order 7046 further prescribes that "no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed." It prohibits employment of the aged and physically handicapped where such employment would be dangerous to their own and others' health and safety on any work project. The order states that preference shall be given to workers who are on relief. At least 90 percent of all persons working on a work project are to be taken from public relief rolls, except on the specific authorization of the Works Progress Administration. Only one member of a family group may be employed under the Works Program, except in authorized instances. The order further states that wages to be paid by the Federal Government may not be pledged or assigned and any purported pledge or assignment shall be null and void.

Eligibility: Executive Order 7060 dated June 5, 1935, prescribed rules and regulations relating to the procedure for the employment of workers under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This order prescribed that all persons shall be eligible for employment who (*a*) are registered with employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service and (*b*) were receiving relief in May 1935 provided, however, that as the various occupational classes in such group are exhausted in employment, other persons who became eligible for public relief subsequent to May 1935 and are certified may be added to the list. Persons who once become eligible for employment on projects do not have their eligibility affected by employment elsewhere. The Employment Service is instructed to notify the W.P.A. of all persons who are employed on projects and who have complied with the eligibility requirements and have been placed in public or private employment. Section 7 of this order stated that persons assigned to work on projects be accepted or rejected by those having responsibility for the management of projects. However, they shall not be discriminated against for any other cause than their fitness to perform assigned tasks.

Contract provisions: Rules and regulations relating to the methods of prosecuting projects are prescribed by Executive Order 7083 dated June 24, 1935, which stated that all projects or portions of projects shall be prosecuted by means of one of the following methods: (*a*) force account, (*b*) fixed-price contract, (*c*) limited fixed-price contract, and (*d*) management contract, delineating the detailed provisions of each method. Section 7 of the same order stated that every employer of labor on the project shall have a right, subject to the review of the supervisory agency, to dismiss any employee. Section 8 provided that estimates of the quantities of materials, supplies, and equipment required for projects be submitted to the Director of Procurement of the Treasury, who shall indicate to the operating agency what part of the material, supplies and equipment the Government will furnish. The Director also "will issue instructions as to the manner and method of the requisition." Section 9 of Executive Order 7083 provided that all contracts shall have incorporated in them provisions relating to payrolls, purchases and requisitions, and also that a contractor shall submit monthly pay roll figures and that authorized Government agents shall inspect the work as it progresses and shall have access to the payrolls, records of personnel, invoices of materials, and any and all other data relevant to the performance of the contract. Other rules and regulations prescribed under the terms of Executive orders and the law itself must be incorporated into the contracts.

Group (*c*). *Executive orders relating to operating procedure.*—Revolving fund for materials and supplies: Executive Order 7151 on August 21, 1935, established a revolving fund for the centralized purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment. The order allotted to the Secretary of the Treasury from the appropriations made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the sum of $3,000,000 to be set aside in a special fund for use in the purchase and distribution of materials, supplies, and equipment. Materials, supplies, and equipment purchased through the use of the general supply fund may be requisitioned by the Procurement Division for the purposes of the work relief supply fund and reimbursement therefor shall be made out of that fund to the general supply fund. Each department, independent establishment, or other agency, requisitioning materials, supplies, or equipment from the Procurement Division shall make reimbursement for such material, supplies, and equipment.

Rules and regulations—Resettlement Administration: Executive Order 7143 dated August 19, 1935, prescribed rules and regulations governing the making of loans by the Resettlement Administration. The order stated that loans may be made either to individuals or bona fide agencies or cooperative associations approved by the Resettlement Administrator. Interest shall be charged on all loans at the rate fixed by the Administration—not greater than 5 percent or less than 3 percent.

Rules and regulations—Rural Electrification Administration: The rules and regulations relating to approved projects administered and supervised by the Rural Electrification Administration were prescribed in Executive Order 7130, dated August 7, 1935. This order stated that funds shall be available for loans to private corporations, associations, and cooperative associations existing under and by virtue of the laws of the several States, for the purpose of financing the construction of projects and for loans for projects of States, Territories, and possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 per centum of the loan is to be expended for work under each particular project.

The Executive order authorized the establishment of wage and hour rates under the direction of the Rural Electrification Administration but in accordance with local conditions. Preference in employment of workers was to be given persons on public relief rolls and except with the specific authorization of the Rural Electrification Administration, at least 90 percent of all persons working on a work project were to be taken from the public relief rolls. The order stated that only persons certified for assignment to work by the United States Employment Service or persons specifically authorized by the Rural Electrification Administration shall be employed on projects. The Administrator was given exclusive authority to approve and to execute with a borrowing agency a loan contract under the terms of which the borrowing agency agrees to construct or cause to be constructed the project according to R. E. A. specifications. Section 7 of Executive Order 7130 modified all previous Executive orders inconsistent with the several provisions of Executive Order 7130.

Rules and regulations—National Youth Administration: Executive Order 7164, dated August 29, 1935, prescribed rules and regulations relating to Student Aid Projects and to employment of youth on other projects. The order defined Student Aid Projects as projects financed in whole or part by funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 which provide financial assistance to needy young people in amounts which will permit them to continue their education at high schools, colleges, or graduate schools in exchange for part-time work upon useful projects. The projects are under the supervision of the National Youth Administration. The amount of aid was prescribed in the order. High-school students are not to receive in excess of $6 per month for the school year, while college students are to average not more than $15, and graduate students not more than $30 per month during the school year. The methods for the selection of eligible students, the character of the work to be performed, and conditions of employment shall be determined by, or under the direction of, the Executive Director of the N. Y. A. This Executive order also provided that young persons who are eligible for benefits under the N. Y. A. may be employed on W. P. A. projects.

Rules and regulations—Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: In Executive Order 7180 dated September 6, 1935, were outlined the rules and regulations to govern the making of loans by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. Loans may be made to farmers, farm tenants, croppers, and farm laborers for the purpose of financing the purchase of farm lands and the necessary equipment for the production and preservation of farm and rural community products. Interest shall be charged on all loans at rates not greater than 5 percent and not less than 3 percent per annum. The loans shall be for a period not exceeding 40 years. All loans shall be repaid in equal annual installments which may include interest in the discretion of the Administrator.

PROJECT APPROVAL PROCEDURE

In accordance with its designated function of receiving, reviewing, and transmitting applications for allotments to the Advisory Committee on Allotments, the Division of Applications and Information, on May 10, 1935, issued a statement of the procedure for filing the applications and their routing to the Advisory Committee, which was followed from that time until the Division of Applications and Information and the Advisory Committee ceased to function in September.

Applications for Federal projects were filed with the Division of Applications and Information only by the Federal departments or agencies which supervise the contemplated project. Applications submitted by other Governmental agencies or by individuals were referred by the Division to the proper Federal agency having supervision over the project. Upon receipt of an application for an allotment the Division transmitted copies to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Works Progress Administration for review and recommendations—or comments, if no recommendations were made. Such recommendations and comments were transmitted with the allotment applications to the Advisory Committee for recommendation to the President.

It was the responsibility of the W. P. A. to review all proposed projects in order to evaluate the extent to which they would reduce the relief problem and aid in accomplishing the aim of the Works Program to put 3,500,000 persons from public relief rolls to work with the funds available. Because of the limited funds, it was necessary to recommend the disapproval of many desirable projects, in some cases because of the high cost per person to be employed and in other cases because sufficient labor was not available from relief rolls to execute the project properly.

W. P. A. projects, as well as projects of other Federal departments or agencies, were judged primarily on the basis of the availability of workers from the local relief rolls and the cost per man-year of employment, the usefulness of the project, and the engineering and technical aspects of its construction. Each project application was reviewed by the W. P. A. on the basis of location, volume, and type of employment with respect to the size and nature of the relief load at the proposed site, to determine whether or not the work, if undertaken, would materially and efficiently relieve the local relief rolls.

The W. P. A. recommended the disapproval of a number of projects which were situated at points too remote to permit daily commuting or in localities without suitable transportation facilities. Other projects which would benefit small communities by utilizing all the available relief labor of neighboring cities and towns, thus preventing the initiation of projects in these centers, were not considered desirable. In many instances the size of the project was out of line with the relief problem at the site. Single projects which would utilize all available relief labor for a long period of time were considered unsound since they permitted no flexibility according to changes in economic conditions. Federal sponsors were in many cases unaware of local relief labor conditions, especially in localities for which other Federal projects had been approved. In many cities and counties, the employables from the relief rolls have been provided for by approved projects and disapproval had to be recommended for subsequent applications for projects to be carried on in these same localities.

It was found that numerous applications were for projects requiring highly specialized labor, such as is less frequently found on relief rolls. It was necessary also to examine carefully projects which called for large numbers of unskilled workers in communities where other projects requiring more varied skills were under review, as it was deemed desirable to place as many persons as possible at their accustomed work.

A staff of engineers examined all applications to determine whether they were properly computed and to check the cost estimates in relation to the type of work proposed. In questionable cases the sponsor was consulted as to the make-up of the items appearing on the application forms. At times, projects were withdrawn to be revised and resubmitted by the sponsors.

Certain projects which met the basic requirements of the W. P. A. and were desirable from both a social and engineering standpoint, required the approval of various other Federal agencies because of the jurisdiction of such agencies over the types of work covered by these projects. The W. P. A. approved such projects conditional upon the approval of the respective agencies. Projects covering community sanitation, malaria control, and mine sealing are cleared with the United States Public Health Service; those for terracing of rural rehabilitation farms are cleared with the Resettlement Administration; those for work on airports are cleared with the Bureau of Air Commerce; while those involving flood control, water conservation, aids to navigation, and bank and coastal erosion are cleared with the Army Corps of Engineers. Referral was made to the agencies mentioned, in order to avoid duplicating work already being carried on by them and to secure additional expert opinion as to the soundness of these projects.

A joint committee composed of one representative each of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the National Emergency Council, and Works Progress Administration was appointed to determine which of the construction projects estimated to cost in excess of $25,000 should be carried on under the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and which should be carried on under the Works Progress Administration. All construction projects in excess of $25,000 were submitted directly to representatives of the P. W. A. for review, upon receipt of such projects from the States. Only those projects which involved some question of jurisdiction based on the principles set forth in the President's Executive order of July 2, 1935, were referred to the Joint Committee, while projects which were not agreed upon by the representatives of the P. W. A. and the W. P. A. were referred directly to the representative of the National Emergency Council for final decision.

The W. P. A. approved a sufficient number of the desirable projects received from the several States to insure a reservoir of projects providing the flexibility necessary to meet the various local relief situations. By having a reserve of approved projects, from which State Administrators can make selections for operation, it will be possible to maintain the objective of the Works Program by keeping employable persons from the relief rolls at work in accordance with changing conditions in various localities.

In order that the greatest value may be secured from the hundreds of white-collar research and statistical projects of the W. P. A., a central board of review was set up, representing jointly the Central Statistical Board and the W. P. A., to pass upon surveys proposed by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies and other public bodies. This board of review, which operates as a central clearing house, is known as the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration.

The work of the Coordinating Committee is twofold. It passes upon and coordinates statistical surveys and other research projects, technically appraising the plans and evaluating the statistical feasibility of those included in the new Works Program, and makes recommendations to the Advisory Committee on Allotments. After the projects have been approved and are in operation, the Committee and its staff supervise the progress in the field, giving expert guidance and technical assistance to the sponsors of the projects. The Committee is assisted by a number of experts from the staff of the Central Statistical Board.

OPERATING PROCEDURES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT

Eligibility.—In order to insure attainment of the objective of providing employment for relief workers, provision was made in Part III (c) of Regulation No. 1 (Executive Order 7046 of May 20, 1935), that except with the specific authorization of the Works Progress Administrator, at least 90 percent of the persons at work on a project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls. In some instances where unusual circumstances affected the operation of specific projects, making it impracticable to adhere to the 90-percent regulation, administrative modifications of the original provision have been made. General exemptions from the requirement have also been found necessary to meet some of the situations outlined below.

The authority to exempt workers from the relief labor requirement has been delegated to the operating agency in a few instances. In delegating this authority, however, the provision has always been made that preference in any employment of workers shall be given those from the relief rolls.

A few projects which were already under way at the time the Works Program was inaugurated, and which were transferred to this Program when the funds from other sources became exhausted, have been exempted in order that the persons who were already at work and who had acquired skill and experience in their jobs should not be discharged. In this connection it has been uniformly stipulated that new workers hired after the transfer of the project to this Program should be taken from relief sources.

A third type of modification has been made to cover projects for which a substantial share of the cost has been contributed by the locality in which the project is carried out, when all qualified workers on the local relief rolls have been absorbed.

In other instances it has been found that projects operated by certain agencies require highly skilled workers and technicians of a specified type who are not generally available on relief. Such workers have been exempted up to a limited number, in some cases with a provision that they shall train relief workers.

Assignment of workers to projects.—In order to be eligible for employment on any projects carried out under the Works Program, workers must be registered with the employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service and must have been certified by the Emergency Relief Administrations as having received relief during May 1935. As the various occupational classes on these rolls are exhausted, the Emergency Relief Administrations may certify workers who have been accepted for relief subsequent to May 1935.

Under the supervision of State Emergency Relief Administrations, local relief administrations supply to the W. P. A. and to the United States Employment Service the names of all persons who are eligible for employment. These identical lists are kept up to date currently and the W. P. A. maintains a current occupational inventory of such workers. Persons not from the public relief rolls may be employed on work projects only up to 10 percent of the total number of workers on a project.

Requisition for workers is made by the agency sponsoring a project. Such requisition is submitted first to the District Works Progress Administration, which forwards it to the United States Employment Service or an employment office designated by them. The Employment Service then assigns to the project workers of the required skills who are registered with them and who have been certified as eligible.

The United States Employment Service performs the function of placement for all workers except those once assigned to W. P. A. projects, and except those who are directly transferred with their projects from the Emergency Works Program of the F. E. R. A. to the W. P. A. The W. P. A. undertakes to assure continuous employment by reassigning all workers from completed W. P. A. projects to other W. P. A. jobs. If, when new W. P. A. projects are initiated, no workers are available from completed W. P. A. projects, workers are requisitioned from the United States Employment Service in the usual manner.

Wages and hours.—The schedule of monthly earnings to be paid to workers as salary was established by Executive Order 7046 on May 20, 1935. This schedule was designed to apply to workers on all projects other than C. C. C., P. W. A., and Bureau of Public Roads projects, work on permanent public buildings, and administrative and supervisory work. Administrative Order 2, June 12, 1935, provided exemption also in the case of persons employed on projects being prosecuted under contract. The schedule was based on differentials in the rates paid to labor of various skills, on variations between counties in accordance with the size of the largest municipality of a county, and on general differentials in the wage levels in four regions of the country.

In order to avoid inequalities which might result from the application of an inflexible schedule State Works Progress Administrators were authorized to adjust the rate for any class of worker by not more than 10 percent above or below the basic schedule, and by an amendment, in Executive Order 7117 of July 29, 1935, the Works Progress Administrator was authorized to redefine any of the wage regions whenever that became necessary to avoid such inequalities.

On November 9, State Works Progress Administrators were authorized to exempt up to 10 percent of the total number of persons employed on W. P. A. projects from the monthly earnings schedule, the wages for this 10-percent group to be determined by the State Administrator in accordance with local wage conditions. This modification was made in order to make it possible to obtain fron nonrelief sources the necessary skilled key workers whom Administrators were authorized to employ under the provision of Executive Order 7046.

As a standard for the payment of full monthly earnings the hours of work on all W. P. A. projects other than those involving white-collar work were established at a minimum of 120 hours and a maximum of 140 hours in any 2 consecutive semimonthly periods. On September 19 the minimum hours provision was revoked, allowing State Administrators further latitude in adjusting hourly rates of pay in accordance with local conditions. This authorization does not affect the total amount of monthly earnings to be paid to the workers.

In only a few instances, however, have modifications been made in the established hours of work. By December 1, four States (Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin, and Connecticut) and New York City had reduced hours in all classifications. In four other States (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio) reduction had been made in the hours of skilled workers. This reduction applied only to the building trades in Pennsylvania. In addition, California and Alabama have made reductions in hours of work in a few selected localities. Projects in the remaining States and the District of Columbia are at present working at hours ranging from 120 to 140 per month. Two of these States are reported to be contemplating changes in hours in the near future. Ten others are uncertain as to future course of action, while 27 States have definitely stated that no changes in hours are contemplated.

Hours of work for the projects of Federal agencies were not set, except by the Executive order limitations of 8 hours per day and 40 per week. In most instances, however, these agencies have modified hours of work on their projects to conform to the standards established for W. P. A. projects in the same States.

Coordinating and scheduling of projects.—State W. P. A. Administrators are responsible for coordinating the execution of all projects under the Program, in order to provide a maximum of useful employment from the relief rolls. All operating agencies supply State Administrators with statements of the work schedule and labor requirements of each project. With this information and records of projects already in operation, State Administrators determine the date upon which work may be commenced on each project in such a manner that in each locality labor requirements on operating projects will coincide with the need for employment in that locality. If a project cannot be executed within a reasonable length of time because of a lack of eligible labor, the State Administrator reports this fact to Washington.

APPENDIX B

THE WORKS PROGRAM, JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1936

EMPLOYMENT

Works Program employment continued to expand gradually during the first 9 weeks of 1936. From a total of 3,542,000 on December 28, 1935, the number of persons at work rose to 3,735,000 on January 25, 1936, and to 3,853,000 on February 29. The increase of 311,000 persons, or almost 9 percent between December 28 and February 29, was due largely to the expansion of employment on W. P. A. Work Programs which were employing 288,000 more persons on February 29 than at the end of 1935. While the gain in the number of persons working on projects under the supervision of other Federal agencies was relatively much greater (30 percent as compared with 10 percent on W. P. A.), it was offset to a large extent by the decline of 60,000 in the total number of persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work. The trend and distribution of Works Program employment, by major agencies, are indicated in the tabulation below.

EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

[Thousands of employees]

Week ending—	Grand total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Total other agencies	Other agencies						
					Agriculture (excluding Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads	P. W. A.	Resettlement Administration [1]	War	All other
July 31	573	70	487	16	7	1	[2] 0	(3)	2	6	(3)
Aug. 17	757	189	529	39	21	3	[2] 0	(3)	4	11	(3)
Aug. 31	910	248	594	68	35	8	[2] 0	(3)	3	16	6
Sept. 7	958	300	581	77	40	8	[2] 0	1	3	19	6
Sept. 14	1,004	344	573	87	45	9	[2] 0	1	3	22	7
Sept. 21	1,065	398	565	102	47	11	[2] 5	1	4	27	7
Sept. 28	1,126	456	557	113	51	11	[2] 7	1	4	31	8
Oct. 5	1,177	506	548	123	54	12	[2] 7	1	4	36	9
Oct. 12	1,315	594	587	134	57	13	[2] 12	1	4	38	9
Oct. 19	1,347	661	526	160	59	14	[2] 27	1	5	42	12
Oct. 26	1,505	777	555	173	60	15	[2] 31	1	5	48	13
Nov. 2	1,720	987	558	175	60	15	[2] 32	2	4	48	14
Nov. 9	2,014	1,265	553	196	60	16	[2] 48	2	5	49	16
Nov. 16	2,426	1,624	559	243	61	16	90	3	5	50	18
Nov. 23	2,736	1,925	552	259	62	16	97	4	5	53	22
Nov. 30	3,284	2,484	544	256	62	16	87	4	6	54	27
Dec. 7	3,382	2,582	538	262	62	17	86	5	7	55	30
Dec. 14	3,469	2,675	527	267	62	17	83	6	11	56	32
Dec. 21	3,516	2,717	521	278	61	17	86	12	13	56	33
Dec. 28	3,542	2,751	519	272	61	17	73	15	17	54	35
Jan. 4	3,571	2,793	512	266	56	17	69	18	16	52	38
Jan. 11	3,621	2,848	496	277	58	18	65	21	21	54	40
Jan. 18	3,689	2,896	492	301	58	17	72	28	28	55	43
Jan. 25	3,735	2,930	487	318	58	18	73	34	32	54	49
Feb. 1	3,779	2,965	482	332	57	17	73	44	34	54	53
Feb. 8	3,801	2,991	478	332	58	17	68	39	40	53	57
Feb. 15	3,822	3,020	467	335	59	17	64	39	41	53	62
Feb. 22	3,839	3,037	464	338	59	17	63	36	45	53	65
Feb. 29	3,853	3,039	459	355	60	17	68	41	47	54	68

[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

[2] Does not include employment on Public Roads projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, but financed by $100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

[3] Less than 500 persons.

Outstanding advances in the number of persons working under W. P. A. were made by Pennsylvania, California, Texas, and Illinois, which together accounted for almost half the total rise of 288,000 in W. P. A. employment between December 28, 1935, and February 29, 1936. In Pennsylvania the number of persons working increased by more than 47,000 and in California by 30,000, while on the State Work Programs of Illinois and Texas employment rose 26,000 and 25,000, respectively. Washington and Tennessee each reported increases of more than 10,000 in the number of persons working. The remainder of the increase was distributed fairly evenly among the other States, with only five States showing slight declines in the number of persons employed under their programs.

To the increased activities of the Resettlement Administration and the P. W. A. (chiefly the Non-Federal Division) was due in large part the net rise of 83,000 during this period in the employment provided on projects under the supervision of 40 other Federal agencies (exclusive of W. P. A. and C. C. C.). Employment under the Resettlement Administration program expanded about 30,000 persons, while the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A. furnished work for almost 26,000 more persons on February 29 than on December 28. In the former agency, the increase was mainly in soil conservation and soil improvement work; in the latter, a general increase occurred due to the starting of numerous new projects and increased activity on projects which were already under way at the turn of the year. The Bureau of the Census reported an increase in employment of about 15,000 persons, due principally to the commencement of field work on the Census of Business Enterprise and Survey of Retail Trade project. Employment on projects of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration increased by approximately 16,000 persons, most of whom were engaged in the reforestation and prevention of soil erosion and the rural rehabilitation programs of that agency.

In addition, four agencies which had not started work by the end of 1935—the Alley Dwelling Authority, Bureau of Standards (Commerce Department), Office of Education and the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands (both Interior Department)—reported projects under way on February 29 with the number at work ranging from a few persons in the first-mentioned to 569 persons in the case of the last-mentioned agency. Employment in the Virgin Islands was concentrated chiefly on projects involving the establishment, maintenance, and operation of business and social centers on the Isle of St. Croix.

The rising trend of employment under most of the participating agencies was offset to some extent by the decreases reported in the number of persons working under the Bureau of Public Roads, the Quartermaster Corps, and a few other agencies. Public Roads projects lost more than 5,000 workers and the Quartermaster Corps lost more than 1,600 workers, largely as a result of adverse weather conditions. Other declines reported were relatively unimportant.

Employment on Emergency Conservation Work, which has been dropping off gradually since early in November, continued to decline during the first weeks of 1936. On February 29 more than 459,000 persons were engaged in this work as compared with about 519,000 on December 28, 1935. Most of the decline occurred in the number of C. C. C. enrollees, which was reduced by about 54,000 men during this period. The total employment on February 29 included 446,000 men in C. C. C. camps (53,000 of whom were nonenrolled personnel engaged in supervisory, professional, technical, and similar capacities), about 9,500 on Indian Reservations, and 4,200 in the four Territories.

STATUS OF FUNDS

Additional allocations and rescissions of funds during the first nine weeks of 1936 made only minor changes in the status of allocations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. As is indicated in the accompanying summary tabulation, the amount of funds earmarked but not formally allocated was reduced approximately $169,000,000 by allocations made between December 31, 1935, and February 29, 1936. On the latter date over $153,000,000 remained undistributed out of the $4,559,500,000 available for allocation.

The increase in the amount allocated resulted from allocations totaling $234,429,278 and rescissions amounting to $65,073,871. The bulk of the funds allocated between December 31, 1935, and February 29, 1936, went to the W. P. A., which received a net addition of $136,096,804. Allocations of $184,783,198 to this Administration were partly offset by rescissions of $48,686,394, including $1,500,000 rescinded from previous allocations to the N. Y. A. and reallocated for administrative purposes. Next in size of net allocations during this period was the Department of the Treasury which received $12,000,000 for administrative purposes and $1,000,000 for the Revolving Fund for the Purchase of Materials. Allocations made to the Resettlement Administration amounting to about $11,749,000 were largely for direct relief in stricken rural areas, for prevention of soil erosion and stream pollution, and for the purpose of forestation and reforestation work. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior received $6,740,000 for the acquisition and development of a site near St. Louis, Mo.

For Emergency Conservation Work $4,000,000 was made available to carry on the program within Indian reservations. An additional $2,600,000 of administrative funds was allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Allocations amounting to $2,252,723 were made to the Corps of Engineers for carrying on its projects. The Office of Indian Affairs received $1,985,000. Of this amount, $500,000 will be used for direct relief among the Indians and the remainder for projects designed to improve the general welfare of Indians through the establishment of community centers, the construction and repair of homes, and the clearing and improving of land. Allocations to several other agencies were slightly increased. Six agencies had their funds reduced by rescissions during this period. The status of allocations, on both December 31, 1935, and February 29, 1936, is shown in the accompanying tabulation.

Status of Allocations Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935

Based on Warrants Countersigned

Agency	Amount allocated	
	Dec. 31, 1935	Feb. 29, 1936
Agriculture:		
Public Roads	$500,000,000	$500,000,000
Other	75,399,043	75,754,043
Commerce	10,452,944	9,302,944
Interior:		
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	35,487,920	33,377,380
Reclamation	84,150,000	84,150,000
Other	6,432,337	14,212,372
Labor	9,334,605	10,134,605
Navy	17,554,625	17,542,716
Treasury	51,241,066	64,241,066
War	146,634,754	149,078,386
C. C. C.	523,479,450	527,479,450
Public Works Administration:		
Housing	102,739,050	101,373,050
Non-Federal	343,669,712	339,379,748
Resettlement Administration	181,070,000	192,819,354
Rural Electrification	11,536,517	10,425,512
Veterans' Administration	1,269,120	1,269,120
Works Progress Administration	1,162,688,914	1,298,785,718
Employees' Compensation Commission	28,000,000	28,000,000
F. E. R. A.	935,930,085	938,530,085
Other agencies	9,911,500	10,481,500
Total	$4,236,981,642	$4,406,337,049
Balance—Unallocated but earmarked for work relief projects	322,518,358	153,162,951
Total available for allocation	$4,559,500,000	$4,599,500,000
Previous deductions	320,500,000	320,500,000
Total appropriation	$4,880,000,000	$4.880,000,000

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DEFINITIONS OF FINANCIAL TERMS

To interpret properly the financial tables presented in this supplement, the following definitions are important.

Allocations by the President (warrants approved).—The amounts shown in tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 represent allocations made by the President for which Treasury warrants have been approved. Upon the receipt in the Treasury Department of an order or letter of the President making an allocation, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants issues an appropriation warrant against the proper limitations contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Appropriation warrants are issued as a basis for charging the Emergency Relief Appropriation and setting aside the amounts of allocations in separate appropriation accounts on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition and expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the allocations. These warrants are transmitted to the Comptroller General of the United States for countersignature before the monies therein are made available for expenditure.

Expenditure authorizations (allotments).—In order to maintain administrative control over the funds allocated by the President, the administrative officer responsible for the administration of the allocation issues to subordinate administrative officers what are known as expenditure authorizations or allotments. Allotments are usually issued to project managers for the purpose of authorizing them to commence work through the hiring of employees and the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment, etc., following the authorized Treasury procurement procedure, or to incur other obligations within the limitations contained in the allotments. Obligations may not be incurred except upon authority of an allotment issued pursuant to a Presidential allocation. Expenditure authorizations are given in tables 9, 10, and 11.

Obligations incurred.—Obligations consist of actual and accruing liabilities or commitments incurred by project managers or other authorized administrative officers. Obligations, as shown in tables 9, 10, and 11, do not necessarily represent in all cases an immediate legal liability, but occur when a definite step has been taken with a view to incurring a liability on the part of the Government. For example, when a requisition for supplies, materials, or equipment has been submitted to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, an amount is set up as an obligation in the allotment account affected, even though legal liability is not incurred until a purchase order is issued. In this connection, it may be noted that work performed under the Works Program is generally done through the employment of labor on force account, and in order that sufficient funds may be reserved in the particular project account to meet pay rolls, the Treasury Department has adopted the practice of charging as an obligation at the beginning of each pay period (usually covering 2 weeks) an amount to cover the pay rolls when presented at the end of the pay period. In like manner anticipated obligations covering travel expenses and similar items are charged by the Treasury Department as obligations in advance of the actual receipt of vouchers. This procedure is necessary for two reasons: first, to insure that the accounts reflect as nearly as practicable the accruing liability of the Government on account of each project; and, secondly, to insure that administrative agencies do not incur commitments in excess of funds available for projects or limitations thereunder.

Voucher payments (checks issued).—Voucher payments represent expenditures on the basis of checks issued in payment of pay rolls and other vouchers certified by authorized administrative officers. Pay rolls and other vouchers are carefully examined in the Treasury Accounts Office as to legality and propriety of payment, before they are transmitted to the Treasury disbursing clerk for payment. The expenditures as shown in tables 9, 10, and 11 of this appendix are on the basis of checks issued to employees and public creditors. In this respect the figures differ from expenditures as reflected in Daily Statements of the United States Treasury, which are on the basis of checks paid by Federal Reserve Banks and cleared through the Treasurer's accounts in Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES, EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1935, THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	State	Number of employees during week ending Feb. 29				Number of employees during week ending Jan. 25				Line no.
	(1)	Total all agencies [1] (2)	W. P. A. projects (3)	Emergency Conservation Work (4)	Other agencies [1] (5)	Total agencies [1] (6)	W. P. A. projects (7)	Emergency Conservation Work (8)	Other agencies [1] (9)	
1	Alabama	63, 111	45, 728	7, 568	9, 815	63, 391	47, 701	7, 912	7, 778	1
2	Arizona	26, 377	14, 773	5, 115	6, 489	24, 617	13, 733	5, 221	5, 663	2
3	Arkansas	59, 698	42, 178	9, 800	7, 720	60, 662	43, 867	10, 430	6, 365	3
4	California	195, 823	155, 838	14, 937	25, 048	180, 962	144, 652	16, 020	20, 290	4
5	Colorado	52, 080	42, 764	4, 630	4, 686	52, 012	42, 186	4, 872	4, 954	5
6	Connecticut	35, 177	27, 597	5, 074	2, 506	36, 505	28, 774	5, 448	2, 283	6
7	Delaware	5, 427	3, 696	593	1, 138	5, 169	3, 172	632	1, 365	7
8	District of Columbia	13, 965	9, 094	2, 750	2, 121	13, 708	8, 985	2, 703	2, 020	8
9	Florida	61, 587	37, 265	8, 768	15, 554	60, 162	35, 914	9, 510	14, 738	9
10	Georgia	76, 697	52, 822	11, 943	11, 932	74, 586	53, 804	12, 601	8, 181	10
11	Idaho	19, 585	13, 657	3, 343	2, 585	19, 196	13, 158	3, 468	2, 570	11
12	Illinois	228, 736	199, 226	23, 206	6, 304	219, 848	188, 058	24, 310	7, 480	12
13	Indiana	97, 341	86, 087	8, 063	3, 191	95, 859	83, 829	8, 598	3, 432	13
14	Iowa	45, 172	35, 198	7, 173	2, 801	44, 580	33, 679	7, 473	3, 428	14
15	Kansas	59, 740	47, 398	6, 984	5, 358	55, 974	43, 863	7, 186	4, 925	15
16	Kentucky	88, 592	69, 092	16, 766	2, 734	83, 587	63, 128	17, 588	2, 871	16
17	Louisiana	69, 848	57, 035	7, 686	5, 127	72, 341	59, 449	8, 000	4, 892	17
18	Maine	19, 209	10, 865	3, 341	5, 003	19, 206	10, 580	3, 450	5, 176	18
19	Maryland	29, 298	20, 657	4, 506	4, 135	31, 704	21, 316	6, 949	3, 439	19
20	Massachusetts	137, 729	117, 830	13, 802	6, 097	129, 461	108, 330	15, 018	6, 113	20
21	Michigan	121, 451	98, 841	15, 998	6, 612	120, 058	95, 504	17, 029	7, 525	21
22	Minnesota	79, 677	64, 345	11, 470	3, 862	80, 329	64, 260	12, 005	4, 064	22
23	Mississippi	56, 942	40, 359	10, 770	5, 813	51, 188	35, 473	11, 341	4, 374	23
24	Missouri	116, 293	91, 709	15, 446	9, 138	113, 018	85, 977	16, 112	10, 929	24
25	Montana	26, 527	18, 522	3, 451	4, 554	25, 305	16, 296	3, 654	5, 355	25
26	Nebraska	31, 928	23, 945	4, 774	3, 209	28, 159	20, 424	4, 904	2, 831	26
27	Nevada	5, 894	3, 067	1, 072	1, 755	5, 489	2, 857	1, 046	1, 586	27
28	New Hampshire	13, 536	9, 974	1, 959	1, 603	12, 789	9, 053	2, 128	1, 608	28
29	New Jersey	114, 036	95, 991	11, 483	6, 562	115, 138	96, 312	12, 610	6, 216	29
30	New Mexico	25, 768	13, 393	5, 173	7, 202	24, 767	12, 385	5, 479	6, 903	30
31	New York City	259, 803	242, 547	10, 572	6, 684	256, 896	241, 075	11, 423	4, 398	31
32	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	154, 215	133, 633	12, 555	8, 027	[2] 154, 404	131, 505	13, 353	[2] 9, 546	32
33	North Carolina	67, 750	47, 495	10, 466	9, 789	63, 813	45, 015	11, 177	7, 621	33
34	North Dakota	19, 794	12, 980	5, 590	1, 224	20, 498	13, 476	5, 696	1, 326	34
35	Ohio	209, 366	182, 634	20, 510	6, 222	209, 483	180, 449	21, 929	7, 105	35
36	Oklahoma	113, 348	90, 593	14, 580	8, 175	114, 646	93, 051	14, 949	6, 646	36
37	Oregon	31, 621	22, 180	5, 224	4, 217	31, 317	21, 987	5, 462	3, 868	37
38	Pennsylvania	318, 753	279, 473	27, 964	11, 316	299, 815	258, 379	30, 170	11, 266	38
39	Rhode Island	19, 767	15, 874	2, 676	1, 217	19, 557	16, 099	2, 833	625	39
40	South Carolina	54, 191	35, 828	8, 660	9, 703	51, 275	35, 431	9, 037	6, 807	40
41	South Dakota	20, 912	15, 591	4, 644	677	23, 578	16, 935	5, 024	1, 619	41
42	Tennessee	72, 982	55, 483	10, 588	6, 911	67, 868	51, 261	11, 078	5, 529	42
43	Texas	169, 941	119, 602	24, 194	26, 145	156, 457	111, 886	25, 869	18, 702	43
44	Utah	20, 716	15, 653	3, 445	1, 618	20, 578	15, 276	3, 599	1, 703	44
45	Vermont	9, 674	6, 186	2, 276	1, 212	8, 752	5, 264	2, 313	1, 175	45
46	Virginia	60, 735	40, 407	11, 647	8, 681	60, 020	40, 452	10, 343	9, 225	46
47	Washington	61, 433	45, 820	7, 223	8, 390	57, 871	40, 060	7, 965	9, 846	47
48	West Virginia	68, 094	56, 138	9, 627	2, 329	66, 731	54, 161	10, 163	2, 407	48
49	Wisconsin	85, 151	66, 190	13, 861	5, 100	85, 663	65, 425	14, 754	5, 484	49
50	Wyoming	8, 718	5, 720	1, 504	1, 494	9, 162	5, 852	1, 516	1, 794	50
51	Total distributed by States	3, 804, 208	3, 038, 973	455, 450	309, 785	3, 698, 154	2, 929, 758	482, 350	286, 046	51
52	Alaska	732	----------	357	375	788	----------	352	436	52
53	Hawaii	3, 636	----------	1, 577	2, 059	3, 476	----------	1, 504	1, 972	53
54	Panama Canal Zone	502	----------	----------	502	----------	----------	----------	----------	54
55	Puerto Rico	32, 676	----------	2, 076	30, 600	21, 486	----------	2, 159	19, 327	55
56	Virgin Islands	855	----------	240	615	410	----------	229	181	56
57	Total not distributed by States or Territories	10, 768	----------	----------	10, 768	10, 463	----------	----------	10, 463	57
58	Grand total	3, 853, 377	3, 038, 973	459, 700	354, 704	3, 734, 777	2, 929, 758	486, 594	318, 425	58

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[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases of the Resettlement Administration.

[2] Includes employment in New York City under the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.

(Continued on page 86)

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES, EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES—Continued

SEPTEMBER 28, 1935, THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	State	Number of employees during week ending Dec. 28				Number of employees during week ending Nov. 30				Line no.
		Total all agencies [1]	W. P. A. projects	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies [1]	Total all agencies [1]	W. P. A. projects	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies [1]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Alabama	62, 847	48, 821	8, 356	5, 670	54, 981	41, 940	8, 766	4, 275	1
2	Arizona	23, 375	11, 672	5, 569	6, 134	18, 351	6, 885	5, 817	5, 649	2
3	Arkansas	58, 067	41, 775	10, 868	5, 424	53, 770	37, 300	11, 404	5, 066	3
4	California	159, 402	125, 787	17, 596	16, 019	140, 093	107, 701	18, 470	13, 922	4
5	Colorado	50, 166	40, 365	5, 219	4, 582	46, 132	37, 220	5, 469	3, 443	5
6	Connecticut	34, 947	27, 466	5, 888	1, 593	28, 972	21, 454	6, 182	1, 336	6
7	Delaware	4, 359	2, 996	679	684	2, 850	1, 775	712	363	7
8	District of Columbia	11, 281	6, 915	2, 776	1, 590	10, 407	5, 479	2, 890	2, 038	8
9	Florida	55, 338	35, 428	10, 482	9, 428	54, 604	35, 599	11, 009	7, 996	9
10	Georgia	71, 790	53, 434	13, 364	4, 992	72, 545	53, 493	14, 026	5, 026	10
11	Idaho	17, 596	10, 645	3, 711	3, 240	14, 943	7, 070	3, 832	4, 041	11
12	Illinois	205, 091	172, 880	26, 059	6, 152	211, 936	179, 000	27, 364	5, 572	12
13	Indiana	92, 640	80, 279	9, 165	3, 196	92, 049	79, 050	9, 614	3, 385	13
14	Iowa	38, 213	26, 372	7, 912	3, 929	31, 258	18, 775	8, 301	4, 182	14
15	Kansas	54, 786	42, 680	7, 567	4, 539	50, 219	38, 963	7, 957	3, 299	15
16	Kentucky	83, 035	60, 685	18, 759	3, 591	78, 016	55, 402	19, 699	2, 915	16
17	Louisiana	63, 305	50, 722	8, 421	4, 162	60, 277	47, 838	8, 831	3, 608	17
18	Maine	20, 615	10, 054	3, 657	6, 904	19, 827	8, 345	3, 838	7, 644	18
19	Maryland	27, 768	18, 568	6, 018	3, 182	21, 506	11, 917	6, 312	3, 277	19
20	Massachusetts	136, 860	113, 968	16, 163	6, 729	125, 112	100, 864	16, 972	7, 276	20
21	Michigan	116, 409	90, 463	18, 037	7, 909	119, 733	91, 000	18, 927	9, 806	21
22	Minnesota	74, 034	57, 600	12, 637	3, 797	72, 206	55, 205	13, 255	3, 746	22
23	Mississippi	46, 660	32, 149	11, 947	2, 564	42, 478	26, 803	12, 455	3, 220	23
24	Missouri	110, 390	82, 422	17, 020	10, 948	107, 542	80, 000	17, 868	9, 674	24
25	Montana	22, 900	14, 114	3, 807	4, 979	19, 555	10, 836	4, 003	4, 716	25
26	Nebraska	28, 316	20, 461	5, 109	2, 746	25, 980	17, 525	5, 370	3, 085	26
27	Nevada	5, 026	2, 385	1, 086	1, 555	4, 583	2, 293	1, 120	1, 170	27
28	New Hampshire	10, 937	7, 081	2, 252	1, 604	9, 992	6, 223	2, 359	1, 410	28
29	New Jersey	111, 371	92, 010	13, 565	5, 796	104, 180	83, 641	14, 241	6, 298	29
30	New Mexico	23, 669	11, 291	5, 890	6, 488	21, 032	9, 674	6, 409	4, 949	30
31	New York City	256, 305	240, 208	12, 506	3, 591	244, 692	228, 191	13, 146	3, 355	31
32	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	[2] 163, 286	141, 722	14, 584	[2] 6, 980	[2] 151, 129	126, 946	15, 221	[2] 8, 962	32
33	North Carolina	55, 189	38, 298	12, 027	4, 864	53, 936	35, 602	12, 619	5, 715	33
34	North Dakota	18, 718	11, 674	6, 003	1, 041	20, 007	12, 373	6, 295	1, 339	34
35	Ohio	202, 065	173, 170	23, 808	5, 087	179, 089	149, 970	25, 008	4, 111	35
36	Oklahoma	108, 277	86, 962	15, 745	5, 570	102, 581	81, 819	16, 332	4, 430	36
37	Oregon	29, 165	20, 067	5, 763	3, 335	23, 279	14, 174	5, 993	3, 112	37
38	Pennsylvania	274, 440	232, 375	32, 416	9, 649	240, 493	197, 744	34, 035	8, 714	38
39	Rhode Island	19, 722	16, 348	3, 000	374	19, 580	16, 037	3, 152	391	39
40	South Carolina	46, 479	32, 530	9, 597	4, 352	42, 414	27, 349	10, 070	4, 995	40
41	South Dakota	22, 753	16, 060	5, 085	1, 608	21, 822	14, 000	5, 378	2, 444	41
42	Tennessee	62, 321	45, 390	11, 790	5, 141	63, 664	48, 010	12, 367	3, 287	42
43	Texas	136, 598	94, 889	27, 536	14, 173	110, 571	70, 512	28, 888	11, 171	43
44	Utah	20, 556	14, 997	3, 839	1, 720	16, 893	11, 406	4, 017	1, 470	44
45	Vermont	8, 677	4, 927	2, 448	1, 302	8, 304	4, 255	2, 557	1, 492	45
46	Virginia	60, 472	39, 948	12, 657	7, 867	54, 703	35, 289	13, 266	6, 148	46
47	Washington	49, 741	32, 205	8, 545	8, 991	38, 245	20, 010	9, 112	9, 123	47
48	West Virginia	65, 332	51, 445	10, 838	3, 049	60, 361	45, 755	11, 374	3, 232	48
49	Wisconsin	80, 174	61, 021	15, 109	4, 044	80, 847	61, 300	15, 831	3, 716	49
50	Wyoming	8, 334	5, 180	1, 624	1, 530	7, 427	4, 316	1, 702	1, 409	50
51	Total distributed by States	3, 509, 797	2, 750, 904	514, 499	244, 394	3, 255, 166	2, 484, 328	539, 835	231, 003	51
52	Alaska	710		352	358	802		352	450	52
53	Hawaii	2, 716		1, 535	1, 181	2, 608		1, 535	1, 073	53
54	Puerto Rico	16, 651		2, 309	14, 342	11, 969		2, 310	9, 659	54
55	Virgin Islands	233		233		233		233		55
56	Total not distributed by States or Territories	12, 233			12, 233	13, 580			13, 580	56
57	Grand total	3, 542, 340	2, 750, 904	518, 928	272, 508	3, 284, 358	2, 484, 328	544, 265	255, 765	57

[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases of the Resettlement Administration.

[2] Includes employment in New York City under the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.

(Concluded on page 87)

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES, EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES—Concluded

SEPTEMBER 28, 1935, THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	State	Number of employees during week ending Oct. 26				Number of employees during week ending Sept. 28				Line no.
		Total all agencies [1]	W. P. A. projects	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies [1]	Total all agencies [1]	W. P. A. projects	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies [1]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Alabama	46,231	34,548	10,007	1,676	35,201	24,098	9,645	1,458	1
2	Arizona	9,029	----------	6,338	2,691	7,553	----------	6,159	1,394	2
3	Arkansas	36,270	21,665	12,542	2,063	30,752	17,281	12,317	1,154	3
4	California	41,593	11,403	20,727	9,463	28,924	----------	21,039	7,885	4
5	Colorado	15,133	6,018	5,962	3,153	9,659	565	6,180	2,914	5
6	Connecticut	10,377	4,192	5,310	875	9,533	2,193	6,521	819	6
7	Delaware	1,610	765	689	156	1,101	328	677	96	7
8	District of Columbia	8,417	4,705	2,990	722	7,551	3,989	2,853	709	8
9	Florida	36,230	17,430	11,020	7,780	31,469	15,053	12,296	4,120	9
10	Georgia	37,675	18,198	16,043	3,434	38,085	19,600	16,215	2,270	10
11	Idaho	8,537	972	4,112	3,453	9,053	364	4,772	3,917	11
12	Illinois	44,517	12,739	29,064	2,714	36,659	7,264	27,232	2,163	12
13	Indiana	64,896	54,150	10,297	449	68,686	57,169	11,220	297	13
14	Iowa	10,274	----------	9,011	1,263	9,664	----------	8,793	871	14
15	Kansas	13,424	4,179	7,786	1,459	9,392	926	7,704	762	15
16	Kentucky	29,722	10,621	18,385	716	23,957	5,439	18,009	509	16
17	Louisiana	19,291	8,235	9,824	1,232	10,855	919	9,180	756	17
18	Maine	7,202	----------	3,139	4,063	6,331	----------	3,500	2,831	18
19	Maryland	10,006	3,499	4,560	1,947	5,244	22	4,315	907	19
20	Massachusetts	21,509	3,474	14,652	3,383	19,407	----------	17,359	2,048	20
21	Michigan	41,463	20,444	18,789	2,230	31,587	12,115	17,914	1,558	21
22	Minnesota	30,102	16,135	12,320	1,647	22,504	7,746	13,122	1,636	22
23	Mississippi	16,796	2,220	13,897	679	14,378	1,000	12,915	463	23
24	Missouri	26,217	4,044	19,135	3,038	22,038	1,254	18,996	1,788	24
25	Montana	9,796	483	4,443	4,870	9,334	----------	4,763	4,571	25
26	Nebraska	9,449	2,465	6,195	789	7,583	790	6,203	590	26
27	Nevada	1,966	978	831	157	1,017	----------	812	205	27
28	New Hampshire	4,200	1,904	1,702	594	3,974	1,386	1,795	793	28
29	New Jersey	36,941	16,943	15,095	4,903	28,025	9,467	14,376	4,182	29
30	New Mexico	12,046	2,883	7,302	1,861	9,321	998	6,684	1,639	30
31	New York City	238,308	220,171	14,881	3,256	186,988	169,204	15,273	2,511	31
32	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	[2] 29,916	8,140	17,094	[2] 4,682	[2] 22,195	3,011	15,273	[2] 3,911	32
33	North Carolina	21,916	5,224	13,443	3,249	17,225	770	14,222	2,233	33
34	North Dakota	6,955	640	5,867	448	6,013	17	5,926	70	34
35	Ohio	71,891	48,407	21,491	1,993	53,353	29,925	21,983	1,445	35
36	Oklahoma	42,727	22,688	18,395	1,644	30,109	12,627	16,940	542	36
37	Oregon	10,126	1,873	5,818	2,435	8,492	460	5,985	2,047	37
38	Pennsylvania	145,429	108,566	29,727	7,136	58,683	20,370	32,773	5,540	38
39	Rhode Island	4,989	2,271	2,462	256	4,992	1,958	2,812	222	39
40	South Carolina	24,368	9,387	11,235	3,746	16,348	2,209	10,744	3,395	40
41	South Dakota	8,375	2,015	5,526	834	6,313	----------	5,743	570	41
42	Tennessee	27,601	12,058	13,852	1,691	22,151	6,373	14,182	1,596	42
43	Texas	43,086	7,301	31,935	3,850	34,102	1,948	29,468	2,686	43
44	Utah	7,620	2,233	4,491	896	6,101	639	4,472	990	44
45	Vermont	5,583	2,472	2,423	688	5,749	2,564	2,559	626	45
46	Virginia	24,113	8,306	13,058	2,749	15,562	1,520	11,706	2,336	46
47	Washington	18,708	1,616	9,745	7,347	18,299	706	11,000	6,593	47
48	West Virginia	19,276	6,838	10,966	1,472	16,772	3,717	11,636	1,419	48
49	Wisconsin	35,528	18,565	14,805	2,158	22,763	6,452	14,273	2,038	49
50	Wyoming	5,809	3,231	1,956	622	3,635	1,577	1,797	261	50
51	Total distributed by States	1,453,243	777,294	551,337	124,612	1,104,682	456,013	552,333	96,336	51
52	Alaska	879	----------	283	596	499	----------	241	258	52
53	Hawaii	1,947	----------	1,360	587	1,851	----------	1,356	495	53
54	Puerto Rico	4,642	----------	2,431	2,211	2,581	----------	2,581	----------	54
55	Virgin Islands	232	----------	232	----------	203	----------	203	----------	55
56	Total not distributed by States or Territories	44,525	----------	----------	44,525	16,091	----------	3	16,088	56
57	Grand total	1,505,468	777,294	555,643	172,531	1,125,907	456,013	556,717	113,177	57

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[1] Does not include employment on public roads projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act but financed by $100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935; and does not include rural rehabilitation cases of the Resettlement Administration.

[2] Includes employment in New York City under the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES, NOT INCLUDING W. P. A. AND C. C. C., EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

DECEMBER 28, 1935

Line no.	State	Grand total[1]	Department of Agriculture						Department of Commerce	Department of Interior				Line no.
			Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Public Roads	Soil Conservation Service	Other bureaus		Total	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	Bureau of Reclamation	Other bureaus	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Alabama	5,670	3,126	157	213	2,131	615	10	25					1
2	Arizona	6,134	5,661	244	609	1,765	3,043			2		2		2
3	Arkansas	5,424	4,107	203	479	2,400	1,025		26					3
4	California	16,019	5,248	31	1,710	2,290	1,187	30	22	48		24	24	4
5	Colorado	4,582	2,825	69	745	1,090	902	19	8					5
6	Connecticut	1,593	918	787	7	124			17					6
7	Delaware	684	9			9			1					7
8	District of Columbia	1,590	342		26	316				59			59	8
9	Florida	9,428	1,884	123	16	1,420	104	221	12					9
10	Georgia	4,992	2,801	813	404	406	1,172	6						10
11	Idaho	3,240	2,891	43	1,644	970	234		5	27		27		11
12	Illinois	6,152	2,875	218	113	2,115	429							12
13	Indiana	3,196	2,265	118	85	1,768	294		15					13
14	Iowa	3,929	2,236	210	78	946	996	6	13					14
15	Kansas	4,539	3,243		350	2,278	615		13					15
16	Kentucky	3,591	2,713		256	1,921	536							16
17	Louisiana	4,162	2,592	70	66	1,600	772	84						17
18	Maine	6,904	1,652	531	1	1,120								18
19	Maryland	3,182	373	4	2	61	306		5					19
20	Massachusetts	6,729	2,945	1,098	3	1,844								20
21	Michigan	7,909	6,564	292	492	5,549	231		77					21
22	Minnesota	3,797	2,123	390	305	1,075	353		34					22
23	Mississippi	2,564	2,221	64	74	1,067	973	43						23
24	Missouri	10,948	6,238	150	338	4,736	1,014		2,268					24
25	Montana	4,979	2,454	1	495	1,714	244		14					25
26	Nebraska	2,746	2,388	110	330	1,644	298	6						26
27	Nevada	1,555	1,547		62	1,480	5							27
28	New Hampshire	1,604	1,202	607	245	350								28
29	New Jersey	5,796	3,146	1,993	1	612	540		14					29
30	New Mexico	6,488	5,140		405	1,348	3,378	9	30	59		59		30
31	New York City	3,591							35					31
32	New York (excl. of N. Y. C.)	[2] 6,980	3,517	962	2	1,951	602		29					32
33	North Carolina	4,864	3,161	125	593	689	1,754		31					33
34	North Dakota	1,041	969		198	202	238	331	9					34
35	Ohio	5,087	2,371	277	164	1,126	804		61					35
36	Oklahoma	5,570	3,529		268	1,800	1,461		23					36
37	Oregon	3,335	2,724	8	749	1,663	212	92	17	11		11		37
38	Pennsylvania	9,649	2,734	1,057	183	843	651		258					38
39	Rhode Island	374	212	47		165			4					39
40	South Carolina	4,352	1,694	165	112	220	1,197		20					40
41	South Dakota	1,608	1,534	13	209	686	626		3					41
42	Tennessee	5,141	1,035	175	295	550		15	26					42
43	Texas	14,173	11,654	516	223	8,600	2,056	259		205		205		43
44	Utah	1,720	1,173		193	855	125		9					44
45	Vermont	1,302	1,151	565	64	522			3					45
46	Virginia	7,867	4,107	245	301	2,952	598	11	12					46
47	Washington	8,991	2,298	24	764	1,247	192	71	23	3,641		3,641		47
48	West Virginia	3,049	1,772	177	252	952	391		8					48
49	Wisconsin	4,044	2,439	438	339	1,360	302		20					49
50	Wyoming	1,530	1,157		275	599	283		3	317		317		50
51	Total distributed by States	244,394	132,960	13,120	14,738	73,131	30,758	1,213	3,193	4,369		4,286	83	51
52	Alaska	358	83		83				129	126			126	52
53	Hawaii	1,181	222			222								53
54	Puerto Rico	14,342	3		3					14,339	14,339			54
55	Virgin Islands													55
56	Total not distributed by States or Territories	12,233	876				876			67		67		56
57	Grand total	272,508	134,144	13,120	14,824	73,353	31,634	1,213	3,322	18,901	14,339	4,353	209	57

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[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases of the Resettlement Administration.

[2] Includes employment in New York City under the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.

(Concluded on page 89)

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES, NOT INCLUDING W. P. A. AND C. C. C., EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES—Concluded

DECEMBER 28, 1935

Line no.		Department of Labor	Navy Department	Treasury Department	War Department			Library of Congress	Public Works Administration			Resettlement Administration [1]	Rural Electrification Administration	Veterans' Administration	Line no.
					Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps		Total	Housing	Non-Federal				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1	Alabama	36		167	1, 143	142	1, 001		403	33	370	714		56	1
2	Arizona	2			469		469								2
3	Arkansas	42		10	501	253	248		45		45	526		167	3
4	California	16	2, 098	622	7, 386	5, 794	1, 592		570		570	9			4
5	Colorado	10		20	300		300		1, 310		1, 310	109			5
6	Connecticut	10	202	56	33	33			310	10	300	47			6
7	Delaware	4		8	102	78	24		550		550	10			7
8	District of Columbia	149	426	79	535		535								8
9	Florida	49	505	93	5, 334	5, 294	40		30		30	1, 376		145	9
10	Georgia	44		201	917	437	480		370		370	505		154	10
11	Idaho	5			12		12		300		300				11
12	Illinois	46	331	693	1, 187	178	1, 009		787	72	715	233			12
13	Indiana	26		35	144	20	124		320		320	391			13
14	Iowa	32		10	84		84		1, 320		1, 320	177		57	14
15	Kansas	28		16	615	183	432		530		530			94	15
16	Kentucky	74		24	204	54	150		155		155	339		82	16
17	Louisiana		50	210	1, 224	476	748					86			17
18	Maine		122	34	4, 798	4, 798			230		230	68			18
19	Maryland	43	129	1, 058	201	2	199		225		225	1, 148			19
20	Massachusetts	97	1, 674	497	1, 196	1, 013	183		320	110	210				20
21	Michigan	109	42	562	136	5	131		90		90	329			21
22	Minnesota	12	45	255	260		260		610		610	350		108	22
23	Mississippi	56			165	115	50		75		75	47			23
24	Missouri	24		448	1, 246	914	332		360		360	364			24
25	Montana	2			2, 290	2, 290			90		90	129			25
26	Nebraska	6		8	101		101		120		120	42		81	26
27	Nevada	8													27
28	New Hampshire	2							400		400				28
29	New Jersey	42	375	352	1, 342		1, 342		355	130	225	170			29
30	New Mexico			7	1, 040	990	50					212			30
31	New York City	69	2, 325	894	263		263	5							31
32	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)		259	602	1, 715	508	1, 207		[2] 840		[2] 840	18			32
33	North Carolina	48		26	118		118		280		280	1, 099		101	33
34	North Dakota	2			11		11		10		10	32		8	34
35	Ohio	107		736	138		138		826	526	300	848			35
36	Oklahoma	54		26	1, 231	210	1, 021		295	35	260	330		82	36
37	Oregon	20		124	359	350	9		80		80				37
38	Pennsylvania	73	4, 229	769	979	371	608		40		40	567			38
39	Rhode Island	11	93	12	34		34					8			39
40	South Carolina	10	1, 893	20	191	61	130		150	30	120	374			40
41	South Dakota	15			26		26					30			41
42	Tennessee	26		24	201	115	86		340	160	180	3, 458	31		42
43	Texas	32		262	1, 566		1, 566		200		200	211		43	43
44	Utah	6		76	5		5		300		300	151			44
45	Vermont	1		1	46		46		100		100				45
46	Virginia	27	1, 194	199	567	2	565		1, 170		1, 170	591			46
47	Washington	14	1, 340	198	991	696	295		120		120	366			47
48	West Virginia	22	37		635	616	19		80		80	495			48
49	Wisconsin	41		100					350		350	861		233	49
50	Wyoming	2							10		10	41			50
51	Total distributed by States	1, 554	17, 369	9, 534	42, 041	25, 998	16, 043	5	15, 066	1, 106	13, 960	16, 861	31	1, 411	51
52	Alaska								20		20				52
53	Hawaii				939		939		20		20				53
54	Puerto Rico														54
55	Virgin Islands														55
56	Total not distributed by States or Territories				11, 290	11, 290									56
57	Grand total	1, 554	17, 369	9, 534	54, 270	37, 288	16, 982	5	15, 106	1, 106	14, 000	16, 861	31	1, 411	57

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[1] Does not include rural rehabilitation cases of the Resettlement Administration.

[2] Includes employment in New York City under the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.

TABLE 3.—PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES[1]

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total allocations (2)	Allocated for work projects (3)	Line no.
1	Total allocated through Feb. 29, 1936	$4, 406, 337, 049	$3, 106, 743, 317	1
2	Department of Agriculture:			2
3	Public Roads	500, 000, 000	491, 000, 000	3
4	All other bureaus	75, 754, 043	53, 411, 923	4
5	Advisory Committee on Allotments	25, 000		5
6	Alley Dwelling Authority	200, 000	200, 000	6
7	Civil Service Commission	325, 000		7
8	Department of Commerce	9, 302, 944	9, 057, 944	8
9	Emergency Conservation Work	527, 479, 450	526, 584, 000	9
10	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	938, 530, 085		10
11	Federal Employees Compensation Commission	28, 000, 000		11
12	General Accounting Office	6, 000, 000		12
13	Department of Interior:			13
14	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	33, 377, 380	32, 152, 380	14
15	Reclamation	84, 150, 000	82, 650, 000	15
16	All other bureaus	14, 212, 372	6, 149, 233	16
17	Department of Justice	900, 000		17
18	Department of Labor	10, 134, 605	1, 379, 995	18
19	Library of Congress	211, 500	211, 500	19
20	National Emergency Council	1, 720, 000		20
21	National Resources Committee	1, 000, 000		21
22	Navy Department—Yards and Docks	17, 542, 716	17, 318, 561	22
23	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	100, 000		23
24	Public Works Administration:			24
25	Housing	101, 373, 050	101, 373, 050	25
26	Non-Federal	339, 379, 748	339, 379, 748	26
27	Resettlement Administration	192, 819, 354	38, 000, 000	27
28	Revolving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Supplies	4, 000, 000		28
29	Rural Electrification Administration	10, 425, 512	9, 775, 512	29
30	Treasury Department	60, 241, 066	15, 541, 066	30
31	Veterans' Administration	1, 269, 120	1, 234, 120	31
32	War Department:			32
33	Corps of Engineers	133, 938, 892	131, 938, 892	33
34	Quartermaster Corps	14, 831, 056	14, 699, 675	34
35	General	308, 438		35
36	Works Progress Administration:			36
37	National Youth Administration	47, 156, 268	45, 656, 268	37
38	State Work Programs	1, 251, 629, 450	1, 189, 029, 450	38
39	Balance unallocated but earmarked for work projects	153, 162, 951		39
40	Originally available for allocations	[2] $4, 559. 500, 000		40

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[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved.

[2] Total appropriation: E. R. A. Act of 1935 and deductions:

Total appropriation: E. R. A. Act of 1935		$4, 880, 000, 000
Deductions prior to passage of act:		
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	$292, 000, 000	
Farm Credit Administration	60, 000, 000	
All others	13, 500, 000	
Total deductions	$365, 500, 000	
Less charges to other appropriations	45, 000, 000	
Net deduction		320, 500, 000
Originally available for Presidential allocation		$4, 559, 500, 000

TABLE 4.—PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES[1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total allocations (2)	Allocated for work projects (3)	Line no.
1	Total allocated through Dec. 31, 1935	$4, 236, 981, 642	$2, 992, 872, 487	1
2	Department of Agriculture:			2
3	Public Roads	500, 000, 000	491, 000, 000	3
4	All other bureaus	75, 399, 043	53, 431, 923	4
5	Advisory Committee on Allotments	25, 000		5
6	Alley Dwelling Authority	200, 000	200, 000	6
7	Civil Service Commission	325, 000		7
8	Department of Commerce	10, 452, 944	10, 207, 944	8
9	Emergency Conservation Work	523, 479, 450	522, 584, 000	9
10	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935, 930, 085		10
11	Federal Employees' Compensation Commission	28, 000, 000		11
12	General Accounting Office	6, 000, 000		12
13	Department of Interior:			13
14	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	35, 487, 920	34, 262, 920	14
15	Reclamation	84, 150, 000	82, 650, 000	15
16	All other bureaus	6, 432, 337	5, 580, 421	16
17	Department of Justice	900, 000		17
18	Department of Labor	9, 334, 605	1, 079, 995	18
19	Library of Congress	211, 500	211, 500	19
20	National Emergency Council	1, 150, 000		20
21	National Resources Committee	1, 000, 000		21
22	Navy Department—Yards and Docks	17, 554, 625	17, 345, 470	22
23	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	100, 000		23
24	Public Works Administration:			24
25	Housing	102, 739, 050	102, 739, 050	25
26	Non-Federal	343, 669, 712	343, 669, 712	26
27	Resettlement Administration	181, 070, 000	38, 000, 000	27
28	Revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies	3, 000, 000		28
29	Rural Electrification Administration	11, 536, 517	11, 086, 517	29
30	Treasury Department	48, 241, 066	15, 541, 066	30
31	Veterans' Administration	1, 269, 120	1, 234, 120	31
32	War Department:			32
33	Corps of Engineers	131, 686, 169	129, 686, 169	33
34	Quartermaster Corps	14, 804, 147	14, 672, 766	34
35	General	144, 438		35
36	Works Progress Administration:			36
37	National Youth Administration	47, 156, 268	47, 156, 268	37
38	State Work Programs	1, 115, 532, 646	1, 070, 532, 646	38
39	Balance unallocated but earmarked for work projects	322, 518, 358		39
40	Originally available for allocation	[2] $4, 559, 500, 000		40

[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved.

[2] Total appropriation: E. R. A. Act of 1935 and deductions:

Total appropriation: E. R. A. Act of 1935		$4, 880, 000, 000
Deductions prior to passage of act:		
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	$292, 000, 000	
Farm Credit Administration	60, 000, 000	
All others	13, 500, 000	
Total deductions	$365, 500, 000	
Less charges to other appropriations	45, 000, 000	
Net deduction		320, 500, 000
Originally available for Presidential allocation		$4, 559, 500, 000

TABLE 5.—PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES CONDUCTING WORK PROJECTS, EXCLUDING W. P. A. AND C. C. C.[1]

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total allocations (2)	Allocated for work projects (3)	Line no.
1	Department of Agriculture:			1
2	Bureau of Agricultural Engineering	$7,151	$7,151	2
3	Bureau of Animal Industry	1,682,900	1,682,900	3
4	Biological Survey	541,289	266,289	4
5	Bureau of Dairy Industry	3,000	3,000	5
6	Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	16,559,817	16,559,817	6
7	Extension Service	4,066	4,066	7
8	Forest Service	26,750,000	13,827,500	8
9	Bureau of Plant Industry	43,500	43,500	9
10	Bureau of Public Roads	500,000,000	491,000,000	10
11	Soil Conservation Service	23,500,000	21,000,000	11
12	Weather Bureau	17,700	17,700	12
13	Alley Dwelling Authority	200,000	200,000	13
14	Department of Commerce:			14
15	Bureau of the Census	8,731,948	8,731,948	15
16	Bureau of Fisheries	230,996	230,996	16
17	Bureau of Lighthouses	20,000	20,000	17
18	Bureau of Standards	75,000	75,000	18
19	Department of Interior:			19
20	Alaska Road Commission	671,500	671,500	20
21	Bituminous Coal Commission	90,000	90,000	21
22	Office of Education	1,948,633	1,948,633	22
23	Geological Survey	10,000	10,000	23
24	Office of Indian Affairs	2,000,000	1,485,000	24
25	National Park Service	8,250,000	1,500,000	25
26	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	33,377,380	32,152,380	26
	Department of Interior—Continued.			
27	Bureau of Reclamation	$84,150,000	$82,650,000	27
28	St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,500	9,500	28
29	Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands	434,600	434,600	29
30	Department of Labor:			30
31	U. S. Employment Service	9,400,100	900,100	31
32	Immigration and Naturalization	179,895	179,895	32
33	Secretary's Office	512,610	300,000	33
34	Library of Congress	211,500	211,500	34
35	Navy Department:			35
36	Yards and Docks	17,527,716	17,318,561	36
37	Treasury Department:			37
38	Coast Guard	5,263,995	5,263,995	38
39	Internal Revenue	5,083,487	5,083,487	39
40	Procurement Division	543,584	543,584	40
41	Public Health Service	3,450,000	3,450,000	41
42	Secretary's Office	1,200,000	1,200,000	42
43	War Department:			43
44	Corps of Engineers	133,938,892	131,938,892	44
45	Quartermaster Corps	14,831,056	14,699,675	45
46	Public Works Administration:			46
47	Housing	101,373,050	101,373,050	47
48	Non-Federal	339,379,748	339,379,748	48
49	Resettlement Administration	192,819,354	38,000,000	49
50	Rural Electrification Administration	10,429,512	9,775,512	50
51	Veterans' Administration	1,269,120	1,234,120	51

[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved.

TABLE 6.—PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES CONDUCTING WORK PROJECTS, EXCLUDING W. P. A. AND C. C. C.[1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total allocations (2)	Allocated for work projects (3)	Line no.
1	Department of Agriculture:			1
2	Bureau of Agricultural Engineering	$7,151	$7,151	2
3	Bureau of Animal Industry	1,682,900	1,682,900	3
4	Biological Survey	541,289	266,289	4
5	Bureau of Chemistry and Soils	20,000	20,000	5
6	Bureau of Dairy Industry	3,000	3,000	6
7	Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	16,559,817	16,559,817	7
8	Extension Service	4,066	4,066	8
9	Forest Service	27,000,000	13,827,500	9
10	Bureau of Plant Industry	43,500	43,500	10
11	Bureau of Public Roads	500,000,000	491,000,000	11
12	Soil Conservation Service	23,500,000	21,000,000	12
13	Weather Bureau	17,700	17,700	13
14	Alley Dwelling Authority	200,000	200,000	14
15	Department of Commerce:			15
16	Bureau of the Census	9,881,948	9,881,948	16
17	Bureau of Fisheries	230,996	230,996	17
18	Bureau of Lighthouses	20,000	20,000	18
19	Bureau of Standards	75,000	75,000	19
20	Department of Interior:			20
21	Alaska Road Commission	671,500	671,500	21
22	Bituminous Coal Commission	90,000		22
23	Office of Education	2,944,821	2,944,821	23
24	Geological Survey	10,000	10,000	24
25	Office of Indian Affairs			25
26	National Park Service	1,510,000	1,510,000	26
27	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	35,487,920	34,262,920	27
	Department of Interior—Continued.			
28	Bureau of Reclamation	$84,150,000	$82,650,000	28
29	St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,500	9,500	29
30	Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands	434,600	434,600	30
31	Department of Labor:			31
32	U. S. Employment Service	8,900,100	900,100	32
33	Immigration and Naturalization	179,895	179,895	33
34	Library of Congress	211,500	211,500	34
35	Navy Department:			35
36	Yards and Docks	17,554,625	17,345,470	36
37	Treasury Department:			37
38	Coast Guard	5,263,995	5,263,995	38
39	Internal Revenue	5,083,487	5,083,487	39
40	Procurement Division	543,584	543,584	40
41	Public Health Service	3,450,000	3,450,000	41
42	Secretary's Office	1,200,000	1,200,000	42
43	War Department:			43
44	Corps of Engineers	131,686,169	129,686,169	44
45	Quartermaster Corps	14,804,147	14,672,766	45
46	Public Works Administration:			46
47	Housing	102,739,050	102,739,050	47
48	Non-Federal	343,669,712	343,669,712	48
49	Resettlement Administration	181,070,000	38,000,000	49
50	Rural Electrification Administration	11,536,517	11,086,517	50
51	Veterans' Administration	1,269,120	1,234,120	51

[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved.

TABLE 7.—ALLOCATIONS BY APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS AND BY AGENCIES [1]

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total (2)	(I) Items not included in specific limitations (3)	(A) Highways and grade crossings (4)	(B) Rural rehabilitation (5)	(C) Rural electrification (6)	(D) Housing (7)	(E) Assistance for educational, etc., personnel (8)	(F) Civilian Conservation Corps (9)	(G) Loans or grants to States, etc. (10)	(H) Sanitation, etc. (11)	Line no.
1	Total allocated through Feb. 29, 1936	$4,406,337,049	$1,217,671,311	$500,671,500	$250,107,454	$7, 957. 226	$103,773,050	$121,314,609	$527,479,450	$1,461,851,917	$215,510,532	1
2	Department of Agriculture:											2
3	Public Roads	491, 000, 000		491, 000, 000								3
4	All other bureaus	65, 161, 923	18, 584, 423								46, 577, 500	4
5	Advisory Committee on Allotments [2]											5
6	Alley Dwelling Authority	200, 000					200, 000					6
7	Civil Service Commission [2]											7
8	Department of Commerce	9, 057, 944	250, 996					8, 806, 948				8
9	Emergency Conservation Work	527, 289, 000							527, 289, 000			9
10	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	928, 039, 460	928, 039, 460									10
11	Federal Employees Compensation Commission	28, 000, 000	28, 000, 000									11
12	General Accounting Office [2]											12
13	Department of Interior:											13
14	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	32, 152, 380	306, 740		23, 651, 900		2, 200, 000			4, 999, 600	994, 140	14
15	Reclamation	82, 650, 000			77, 650, 000					5, 000, 000		15
16	All other bureaus	13, 399, 233	8, 860, 900	671, 500	1, 636, 200			1, 230, 254		1, 000, 379		16
17	Department of Justice [2]											17
18	Department of Labor	1, 379, 995	179, 895					1, 200, 100				18
19	Library of Congress	211, 500	211, 500									19
20	National Emergency Council [2]											20
21	National Resources Committee [2]											21
22	Navy Department—Yards and Docks	17, 318, 561	17, 318, 561									22
23	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration [2]											23
24	Public Works Administration:											24
25	Housing	101, 373, 050					101, 373, 050					25
26	Non-Federal	339, 379, 748								339, 379, 748		26
27	Resettlement Administration	167, 169, 354			147, 169, 354						20, 000, 000	27
28	Revolving funds for purchase of materials and supplies	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000									28
29	Rural Electrification Administration	9, 775, 512				7, 307, 226				2, 468, 286		29
30	Treasury Department	15, 541, 066	5, 276, 795					10, 264, 271				30
31	Veterans' Administration	1, 234, 120	1, 234, 120									31
32	War Department:											32
33	Corps of Engineers	132, 938, 892									132, 938, 892	33
34	Quartermaster Corps	14, 699, 675	14, 699, 675									34
35	Works Progress Administration:											35
36	National Youth Administration	45, 656, 268						45, 656, 268				36
37	State Work Programs	1, 189, 029, 450	10, 868, 778					54, 156, 768		1, 109, 003, 904	15, 000, 000	37
38	Administrative expenses	189, 679, 918	179, 839, 468	9, 000, 000		650, 000			190, 450			38
39	Appropriation limitation	$4, 000, 000, 000		$800, 000, 000	$500, 000, 000	$100,000,000	$450, 000, 000	$300, 000, 000	$600, 000, 000	[3] $900, 000, 000	$350, 000, 000	39

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[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved; exclusive of $292,000,000 F. E. R. A., $60,000,000 Farm Credit Administration, and $13,500,000 allotted for other purposes prior to the passage of the act, for which no Treasury warrants charged against the $4,000,000,000 appropriation have been issued.

[2] Allocations made for administrative expenses only; included in total administrative expenses, line 38.

[3] Executive Order 7186 increased the limitation from the $900,000,000 stated in the act to $1,700,000,000

TABLE 8.—ALLOCATIONS BY APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS AND BY AGENCIES [1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	Agency (1)	Total (2)	(I) Items not included in specific limitations (3)	(A) Highways and grade crossings (4)	(B) Rural rehabilitation (5)	(C) Rural electrification (6)	(D) Housing (7)	(E) Assistance for educational, etc., personnel (8)	(F) Civilian Conservation Corps (9)	(G) Loans or grants to States, etc. (10)	(H) Sanitation, etc. (11)	Line no.
1	Total allocated through Dec. 31, 1935	$4,236,981,642	$1,167,688,084	$500,671,500	$242,833,640	$8,774,231	$105,139,050	$140,808,960	$522,389,000	$1,334,269,368	$214,407,809	1
2	Department of Agriculture:											2
3	Public Roads	491,000,000		491,000,000								3
4	All other bureaus	65,431,923	18,604,423								46,827,500	4
5	Advisory Committee on Allotments [2]											5
6	Alley Dwelling Authority	200,000					200,000					6
7	Civil Service Commission [2]											7
8	Department of Commerce	10,207,944	250,996					9,956,948				8
9	Emergency Conservation Work	523,289,000							522,389,000		900,000	9
10	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	928,039,460	928,039,460									10
11	Federal Employees Compensation Commission	28,000,000	28,000,000									11
12	General Accounting Office [2]											12
13	Department of Interior:											13
14	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	34,262,920	306,740		26,612,440		2,200,000			4,149,600	994,140	14
15	Reclamation	82,650,000			77,650,000					5,000,000		15
16	All other bureaus	5,670,421	1,620,900	671,500	151,200			2,190,219		1,036,602		16
17	Department of Justice [2]											17
18	Department of Labor	1,079,995	179,895					900,100				18
19	Library of Congress	211,500	211,500									19
20	National Emergency Council [2]											20
21	National Resources Committee [2]											21
22	Navy Department—Yards and Docks	17,345,470	17,345,470									22
23	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration [2]											23
24	Public Works Administration:											24
25	Housing	102,739,050					102,739,050					25
26	Non-Federal	343,669,712								343,669,712		26
27	Resettlement Administration	158,420,000			138,420,000						20,000,000	27
28	Revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies	3,000,000	3,000,000									28
29	Rural Electrification Administration	11,086,517				8,324,231				2,762,286		29
30	Treasury Department	15,541,066	5,276,795					10,264,271				30
31	Veterans' Administration	1,234,120	1,234,120									31
32	War Department:											32
33	Corps of Engineers	130,686,169									130,686,169	33
34	Quartermaster Corps	14,672,766	14,672,766									34
35	Works Progress Administration:											35
36	National Youth Administration	47,156,268						47,156,268				36
37	State Work Programs	1,070,532,646	7,540,324					70,341,154		977,651,168	15,000,000	37
38	Administrative expenses	150,854,695	141,404,695	9,000,000		450,000						38
39	Appropriation limitation	$4,000,000,000		$800,000,000	$500,000,000	$100,000,000	$450,000,000	$300,000,000	$600,000,000	[3] $900,000,000	$350,000,000	39

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[1] Based on Treasury warrants approved; exclusive of $292,000,000 F. E. R. A., $60,000,000 Farm Credit Administration, and $13,500,000 allocated for other purposes prior to the passage of the act, for which no Treasury warrants charged against the $4,000,000,000 approrpiation have been issued.

[2] Allocations made for administrative expenses only; included in total administrative expenses, line 38.

[3] Executive Order 7186 increased the limitation from the $900.000.000 stated in the act to $1,700,000,000.

TABLE 9.—STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ACT LIMITATION [1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line No.	Act limitation letter (1)	Purpose (2)	Act limitation (3)	Allocations by the President (warrant approved) (4)	Expenditure authorizations (allotments) (5)	Obligations (6)	Expenditures (checks issued) (7)	Line No.
1	(A)	Highways, roads, streets, and grade-crossings elimination	$800, 000, 000	[2] $500, 671, 500	$500, 671, 500. 00	$237, 683, 840. 17	$66, 743, 069. 32	1
2	(B)	Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmountain water diversion and irrigation and reclamation	500, 000, 000	242, 833, 640	162, 138, 031. 96	41, 918, 968. 71	16, 132, 266. 21	2
3	(C)	Rural electrification	100, 000, 000	8, 774, 231	7, 496, 931. 00	318, 887. 19	310, 239. 92	3
4	(D)	Housing	450, 000, 000	105, 139, 050	103, 773, 050. 00	11, 441, 832. 79	11, 346, 211. 40	4
5	(E)	Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	300, 000, 000	140, 808, 960	52, 109, 668. 55	17, 357, 640. 71	12, 047, 891. 65	5
6	(F)	Civilian Conservation Corps	600, 000, 000	522, 389, 000	423, 295, 689. 00	423, 295, 689. 00	327, 455, 343. 72	6
7	(G)	Loans or grants, or both, for projects of States, Territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities and the District of Columbia and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof	[3] 900, 000, 000	1, 334, 269, 368	1, 262, 578, 600. 05	512, 605, 418. 42	238, 147, 315. 08	7
8	(H)	Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of stream pollution, sea-coast erosion, reforestation, flood control, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous projects	350, 000, 000	214, 407, 809	181, 225, 370. 41	108, 437, 741. 44	41, 441, 533. 07	8
9	(I)	Items not included in specific limitations:						9
10		Federal Emergency Relief Administration		935, 930, 085	906, 910, 279. 14	902, 274, 189. 71	894, 047, 582. 95	10
11		Other projects and administrative expenses		231, 757, 999	153, 384, 879. 74	85, 521, 792. 70	64, 722, 852. 86	11
12		Total	$4, 000, 000, 000	$4, 236, 981, 642	$3,753,583,981. 85	$2,340,856,000. 84	$1,672,394,306. 18	12
13		Warrants pending approval		7, 822, 407				13
14		Total allocations by President		$4, 244, 804, 049	$3,753,583,981. 85	$2,340,856,000. 84	$1,672,394,306. 18	14
15		Unallocated by the President		55, 195, 951				15
16		Grand total		[4] $4, 300, 000, 000	$3,753,583,981. 85	$2,340,856,000. 84	$1,672,394,306. 18	16

[1] Source: Report of the President to Congress of the operations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, dated Jan. 9, 1936.

[2] Includes statutory allocation of $100,000,000 for Public Roads under Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1936.

[3] Limitation "G" increased from $900,000,000 to $1,700,000,000 by Executive Order 7186 dated Sept. 21, 1935.

[4] The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 provides the specific amount of $4,000,000,000, and permits, in addition, the use of unexpended balances not in excess of $880,000,000 from prior appropriations. To date the President has transferred $300,000,000 from balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Works Program account.

TABLE 10.—STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS [1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	Description (1)	Allocations by the President (warrants approved) (2)	Expenditure authorizations (allotments) (3)	Obligations (4)	Expenditures (checks issued) (5)	Line no.
1	Legislative establishment:					1
2	Library of Congress	$211, 500	$110, 000. 00	$70, 133. 93		2
3	Executive departments:					3
4	Agriculture	575, 399, 043	568, 610, 289. 99	269, 234. 783. 31	$82, 186, 712. 15	4
5	Commerce	10, 452, 944	8, 608, 228. 00	1, 153, 492. 77	424, 990. 94	5
6	Interior	126, 070, 257	116, 343, 285. 03	24, 219, 191. 19	5, 020, 289. 42	6
7	Justice	900, 000	900, 000. 00	211, 484. 91	199, 286. 40	7
8	Labor	9, 334, 605	8, 039, 479. 73	5, 151, 241. 80	5, 007, 751. 92	8
9	Navy	17, 554, 625	17, 554, 625. 00	7, 574, 380. 43	5, 074, 993. 29	9
10	Treasury	[2] 51, 241, 066	23, 479, 990. 53	13, 319, 752. 42	8, 942, 572. 88	10
11	War	146, 634, 754	144, 716, 204. 00	88, 318, 655. 69	34, 161, 329. 10	11
12	Independent establishments:					12
13	Advisory Committee on Allotments	25, 000	25, 000. 00	1, 153. 08	1, 153. 08	13
14	Alley Dwelling Authority	200, 000	200, 000. 00			14
15	Civil Service Commission	325, 000	325. 000. 00	6, 851. 83		15
16	Emergency Conservation Work	523, 479, 450	424, 386, 139. 00	424, 154, 078. 05	328, 210, 640. 18	16
17	Employees' Compensation Commission	28, 000, 000	1, 345, 462. 86	147, 235. 51	111, 378. 53	17
18	Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935, 930, 085	906, 910, 279. 14	902, 274, 189. 71	894, 047, 582. 95	18
19	General Accounting Office	6, 000, 000	3, 073, 050. 00	1, 472, 875. 48	1, 328, 673. 70	19
20	National Emergency Council	1, 150, 000	1, 150, 000. 00	811, 750. 20	738, 927. 70	20
21	National Resources Committee	1, 000, 000	560, 000. 00	373, 824. 66	339, 899. 29	21
22	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	100, 000	100, 000. 00	11, 473. 43	7, 568. 57	22
23	Public Works Administration	446, 408, 762	444, 211, 570. 00	126, 893, 527. 40	28, 137, 318. 73	23
24	Resettlement Administration	181, 070, 000	81, 364, 271. 46	31, 866, 251. 01	21, 154, 379. 32	24
25	Rural Electrification Administration	11, 536, 517	10, 259, 217. 00	318, 887. 19	310, 239. 92	25
26	Veterans' Administration	1, 269, 120	1, 260, 850. 00	471, 076. 33	335, 207. 79	26
27	Works Progress Administration	1, 162, 688, 914	990, 051, 040. 11	442, 799, 710. 51	256, 653, 410. 32	27
28	Total	$4, 236, 981, 642	$3, 753, 583, 981. 85	$2, 340, 856, 000. 84	$1. 672, 394, 306. 18	28
29	Warrants pending approval	7, 822, 407				29
30	Total allocations	$4, 244, 804, 049	$3, 753, 583, 981. 85	$2, 340, 856, 000. 84	$1, 672, 394, 306. 18	30
31	Unallocated	55, 195, 951				31
32	Grand total	[3] $4, 300, 000, 000	$3, 753, 583, 981. 85	$2, 340, 856, 000. 84	$1, 672, 394, 306. 18	32

[1] Source: Report of the President to Congress of the operations under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, dated Jan. 9, 1936.

[2] Includes revolving fund of $3,000,000 for purchase of materials and supplies.

[3] The Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 provides the specific amount of $4,000,000,000, and permits, in addition, the use of unexpended balances not in excess of $880,000,000 from prior appropriations. To date the President has transferred $300,000,000 from balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Works Program account.

TABLE 11.—STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO STATES[1]

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	State (1)	Allocations by the President (warrants approved) (2)	Expenditure authorizations (allotments) (3)	Obligations (4)	Expenditures (checks issued) (5)	Line no.
1	Alabama	$60. 251, 143	$52, 443, 504	$34, 439, 153	$22, 763, 251	1
2	Arizona	35, 968, 699	33, 720, 109	20, 743, 974	16, 431, 263	2
3	Arkansas	53, 592, 186	49, 155, 688	32, 892, 741	24, 377, 387	3
4	California	275, 646, 884	262, 402, 598	146, 539, 639	100, 866, 295	4
5	Colorado	48, 760, 386	46, 025, 253	31, 749, 737	23, 346, 669	5
6	Connecticut	35, 065, 336	34, 109, 027	20, 201, 544	14, 444, 380	6
7	Delaware	8, 192, 987	7, 510, 870	4, 670, 757	2, 608, 953	7
8	District of Columbia	54, 447, 005	47, 466, 763	27, 036, 137	21, 823, 127	8
9	Florida	55, 632, 411	52, 230, 439	34, 688, 816	21, 388, 126	9
10	Georgia	64, 571, 399	57, 066, 113	32, 644, 646	24. 690, 513	10
11	Idaho	31, 302, 182	27, 918, 723	18, 432, 067	14, 029, 779	11
12	Illinois	222, 211, 901	213, 877. 218	129, 362, 808	96, 250, 022	12
13	Indiana	83, 304. 792	78, 824, 916	47, 701, 644	33, 546, 634	13
14	Iowa	41, 215, 941	39, 529, 360	21, 959, 865	14, 386, 627	14
15	Kansas	49, 178, 931	46, 681, 738	28, 636, 081	20, 380, 197	15
16	Kentucky	60, 502, 388	55, 541, 092	33, 777, 406	22, 181, 657	16
17	Louisiana	45, 666, 881	42, 225, 954	29, 603, 316	22, 394, 415	17
18	Maine	23, 241, 923	21, 542, 782	14, 879, 538	11, 094, 955	18
19	Maryland	51, 464. 212	43, 483, 343	32, 272, 538	17, 720, 372	19
20	Massachusetts	144, 829, 364	139, 973, 277	73, 850, 436	63, 647, 380	20
21	Michigan	126, 046, 207	119, 887, 575	83, 032, 006	54, 714, 146	21
22	Minnesota	84, 087, 696	79, 796, 167	50, 616, 898	40, 495, 158	22
23	Mississippi	39, 194, 635	36, 494, 766	26, 383, 897	18, 264, 501	23
24	Missouri	81, 526, 101	77, 776, 457	49, 586, 118	35, 515, 103	24
25	Montana	51, 338, 279	49, 380, 016	32, 258, 507	22, 498, 732	25
26	Nebraska	41, 282, 557	39, 442, 546	27, 039, 951	15, 857, 102	26
27	Nevada	10, 505, 629	10, 135, 949	7, 029, 105	4, 655, 512	27
28	New Hampshire	12, 175, 325	11, 880, 130	7, 559, 188	5, 264, 106	28
29	New Jersey	113, 321, 615	100, 830, 095	60, 957, 185	44, 869, 641	29
30	New Mexico	35, 567, 169	32, 219, 168	20, 303, 960	15, 714, 923	30
31	New York	460, 187, 958	441, 838, 144	328, 250, 245	229, 800, 218	31
32	North Carolina	52, 350, 098	48, 144, 582	30, 376, 254	23, 258, 118	32
33	North Dakota	26, 977, 284	25, 687, 551	14, 213, 294	11, 146, 151	33
34	Ohio	213, 552, 796	203, 503, 521	108, 221, 506	82, 422, 149	34
35	Oklahoma	68, 854, 905	64, 326, 896	40, 230, 578	26, 804, 330	35
36	Oregon	38, 188, 008	36, 156, 749	20, 868, 011	15, 984, 167	36
37	Pennsylvania	320, 857, 703	289, 059, 515	183, 530, 335	148, 813, 334	37
38	Rhode Island	15, 707, 419	14, 134, 287	5, 903, 158	4, 301, 263	38
39	South Carolina	42, 415, 672	38, 746, 936	23, 688, 680	17, 396, 327	39
40	South Dakota	25, 493, 076	24, 271, 187	15, 159, 075	12, 447, 294	40
41	Tennessee	62, 835, 106	58, 153, 020	31, 778, 375	24, 951, 963	41
42	Texas	152, 153, 008	144, 840, 839	86, 871, 157	56, 375, 848	42
43	Utah	26, 932, 929	25, 587, 041	15, 054, 074	11, 889, 220	43
44	Vermont	14, 967, 182	13, 048, 676	10, 370, 352	7, 356, 203	44
45	Virginia	53, 166, 393	46, 313, 801	32, 447, 791	24, 632, 769	45
46	Washington	83, 174, 394	79, 697, 004	51, 794, 582	29, 119, 111	46
47	West Virginia	58, 934, 172	54, 741, 658	32, 150, 997	22, 512, 887	47
48	Wisconsin	109, 281, 642	105, 336, 346	69, 822, 670	46, 004, 184	48
49	Wyoming	25, 419, 765	24, 038, 575	10, 874, 974	6, 460, 316	49
50	Alaska	2, 759, 217	2, 671, 117	2, 277, 730	1, 271, 848	50
51	Hawaii	8, 235, 976	7, 352, 257	4, 074, 083	2, 835, 283	51
52	Puerto Rico	49, 752, 007	46, 470, 242	12, 577, 975	9, 960, 859	52
53	Virgin Islands	1, 131, 010	759, 239	244, 334	179, 552	53
54	Not allocated to specific States or Territories	283, 561, 758	49, 133, 163	29, 226, 113	10, 249, 986	54
55	Total	$4, 236, 981, 642	$3, 753, 583, 982	$2, 340, 856, 001	$1, 672, 394, 306	55
56	Warrants pending approval	7, 822, 407				56
57	Total allocations	$4, 244, 804, 049	$3, 753, 583, 982	$2, 340, 856, 001	$1, 672, 394, 306	57
58	Unallocated	55, 195, 951				58
59	Grand total	[2] $4, 300, 000, 000	$3, 753, 583, 982	$2, 340, 856, 001	$1, 672, 394, 306	59

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[1] Source: Report of the President to Congress of the operations under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, dated Jan. 9, 1936.

[2] The Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 provides the specific amount of $4,000,000,000, and permits, in addition, the use of unexpended balances not in excess of $880,000,000 from prior appropriations. To date the President has transferred $300,000,000 from balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Works Program account.

TABLE 12.—PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION—NON-FEDERAL DIVISION STATUS OF ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM BY STATES [1]

DECEMBER 26, 1935

Line no.	State (1)	Number of projects (2)	Loan value [2] (3)	Grant value [3] (4)	Estimated total cost [4] (5)	Line no.
1	Total	4, 149	$154, 647, 148	[5] $325, 323, 220	$743, 656, 896	1
2	Alabama	68	2, 774, 000	4, 266, 041	9, 482, 013	2
3	Arizona	12	333, 500	352, 801	789, 279	3
4	Arkansas	79	3, 638, 250	3, 078, 368	6, 842, 373	4
5	California	218	15, 744, 500	27, 958, 468	62, 604, 748	5
6	Colorado	38	257, 500	4, 995, 734	11, 101, 454	6
7	Connecticut	88	----------	5, 497, 915	12, 202, 855	7
8	Delaware	11	14, 000	576, 469	1, 282, 202	8
9	District of Columbia	2	70, 000	118, 500	296, 500	9
10	Florida	88	3, 796, 100	3, 701, 814	11, 714, 995	10
11	Georgia	139	756, 455	3, 292, 509	7, 295, 066	11
12	Idaho	28	386, 700	706, 738	1, 578, 514	12
13	Illinois	217	4, 999, 400	23, 080, 781	52, 880, 233	13
14	Indiana	146	930, 389	6, 640, 570	15, 014, 026	14
15	Iowa	149	455, 000	4, 688, 553	10, 529, 037	15
16	Kansas	86	312, 000	3, 108, 354	6, 906, 628	16
17	Kentucky	71	2, 972, 000	4, 205, 131	9, 172, 423	17
18	Louisiana	----------	----------	----------	----------	18
19	Maine	16	196, 200	783, 955	1, 741, 968	19
20	Maryland	26	335, 500	12, 107, 554	26, 909, 120	20
21	Massachusetts	175	----------	14, 078, 020	30, 906, 031	21
22	Michigan	108	15, 091, 682	15, 164, 809	36, 859, 683	22
23	Minnesota	120	1, 427, 514	5, 014, 250	11, 464, 358	23
24	Mississippi	71	2, 206, 150	2, 071, 683	4, 611, 102	24
25	Missouri	102	926, 000	6, 573, 233	14, 858, 041	25
26	Montana	16	1, 363, 000	1, 314, 607	2, 913, 707	26
27	Nebraska	96	6, 152, 600	6, 644, 059	14, 806, 504	27
28	Nevada	13	540, 500	626, 821	1, 546, 271	28
29	New Hampshire	22	75, 000	832, 659	1, 841, 855	29
30	New Jersey	71	11, 704, 454	14, 914, 970	29, 661, 062	30
31	New Mexico	22	641, 500	869, 474	1, 959, 884	31
32	New York	204	24, 822, 500	51, 339, 278	111, 809, 757	32
33	North Carolina	56	2, 341, 300	3, 427, 985	7, 611, 246	33
34	North Dakota	57	933, 944	1, 425, 416	3, 179, 524	34
35	Ohio	245	6, 271, 600	13, 599, 065	30, 331, 059	35
36	Oklahoma	51	1, 689, 225	4, 212, 990	9, 340, 276	36
37	Oregon	98	1, 694, 750	4, 557, 065	10, 152, 379	37
38	Pennsylvania	282	7, 505, 545	18, 116, 857	42, 899, 685	38
39	Rhode Island	10	----------	3, 889, 800	8, 643, 756	39
40	South Carolina	75	2, 669, 000	3, 416, 606	7, 711, 064	40
41	South Dakota	41	875, 600	1, 008, 762	2, 211, 156	41
42	Tennessee	80	3, 683, 300	4, 624, 293	10, 425, 082	42
43	Texas	269	17, 027, 755	18, 612, 799	54, 450, 753	43
44	Utah	34	265, 600	986, 023	2, 188, 605	44
45	Vermont	13	194, 500	422, 485	940, 651	45
46	Virginia	71	2, 165, 000	4, 067, 442	9, 061, 681	46
47	Washington	109	551, 000	4, 607, 864	11, 246, 737	47
48	West Virginia	53	2, 100, 885	2, 195, 544	4, 901, 654	48
49	Wisconsin	80	616, 000	5, 525, 738	12, 287, 833	49
50	Wyoming	11	648, 250	1, 060, 099	2, 353, 960	50
51	Alaska	6	141, 500	141, 765	319, 200	51
52	Hawaii	4	350, 000	708, 565	1, 574, 596	52
53	Virgin Islands	2	----------	111, 939	244, 310	53

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[1] Source: Public Works Administration, Division of Economics and Statistics.
[2] Funds from previous appropriations, except one loan of $10,500,000 from funds provided under E. R. A. Act of 1935.
[3] Funds from E. R. A. Act of 1935 only.
[4] Includes funds provided locally.
[5] $7,858,528 available from E. R. A. Act not included in table; projects for this sum ready for allotment but not announced as of Dec. 26, 1935.

TABLE 13.—VALUE OF W. P. A. PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES AND BY STATES

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line no.	State	Total all projects		Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Housing		Parks and playgrounds		Flood control and other conservation		Water supply and sewer systems		Line no.
	(1)	Amount (2)	Per-cent (3)	Amount (4)	Per-cent (5)	Amount (6)	Per-cent (7)	Amount (8)	Per-cent (9)	Amount (10)	Per-cent (11)	Amount (12)	Per-cent (13)	Amount (14)	Per-cent (15)	
1	Grand total	$1,169,650,880	100	$461,633,337	39. 5	$115,824,103	9. 9	$2, 162, 938	0. 2	$136,208,282	11. 6	$65, 081, 905	5. 6	$112,878,138	9. 6	1
2	Alabama	14, 259, 561	100	7, 237, 302	50. 8	1, 886, 734	13. 2	-----	-----	587, 049	4. 1	171, 486	1. 2	508, 443	3. 6	2
3	Arizona	4, 929, 017	100	2, 019, 474	41. 0	845, 005	17. 1	-----	-----	535, 054	10. 9	121, 248	2. 5	130, 788	2. 7	3
4	Arkansas	14, 335, 580	100	7, 305, 537	51. 0	1, 750, 365	12. 2	-----	-----	860, 195	6. 0	1, 002, 972	7. 0	401, 350	2. 8	4
5	California	73, 108, 131	100	17, 799, 822	24. 4	10, 012, 831	13. 7	23, 670	(1)	6, 525, 899	8. 9	11, 212, 119	15. 3	7, 312, 203	10. 0	5
6	Colorado	12, 164, 774	100	4, 518, 083	37. 1	987, 211	8. 1	-----	-----	1, 021, 214	8. 4	2, 346, 524	19. 3	1, 077, 055	8. 9	6
7	Connecticut	11, 380, 066	100	4, 002, 920	35. 2	1, 285, 913	11. 3	8, 497	. 1	1, 484, 418	13. 0	369, 040	3. 2	2, 147, 376	18. 9	7
8	Delaware	1, 042, 165	100	98, 352	9. 4	66, 815	6. 4	-----	-----	122, 724	11. 8	12, 730	1. 2	150, 133	14. 4	8
9	District of Columbia	4, 456, 402	100	1, 580, 067	35. 4	168, 062	3. 8	-----	-----	539, 533	12. 1	-----	-----	575, 832	12. 9	9
10	Florida	13, 378, 441	100	5, 504, 971	41. 2	2, 082, 364	15. 6	43, 836	. 3	962, 649	7. 2	171, 172	1. 3	885, 455	6. 6	10
11	Georgia	23, 297, 861	100	8, 995, 761	38. 6	3, 775, 369	16. 2	11, 301	(1)	745, 329	3. 2	15, 011	. 1	3, 202, 724	13. 8	11
12	Idaho	4, 953, 222	100	2, 077, 842	41. 9	395, 300	7. 9	-----	-----	279, 642	5. 6	690, 454	13. 9	265, 056	5. 4	12
13	Illinois	80, 076, 798	100	39, 018, 353	48. 7	4, 032, 452	5. 0	330, 327	. 4	12, 583, 577	15. 7	3, 675, 693	4. 6	7, 092, 743	8. 9	13
14	Indiana	44, 281, 329	100	22, 077, 646	49. 9	3, 526, 387	8. 0	151, 005	. 3	5, 735, 839	12. 9	2, 975, 932	6. 7	2, 021, 269	4. 6	14
15	Iowa	7, 921, 538	100	3, 328, 239	42. 0	566, 364	7. 1	-----	-----	821, 636	10. 4	455, 411	5. 7	1, 163, 177	14. 7	15
16	Kansas	14, 595, 785	100	6, 453, 921	44. 2	1, 106, 360	7. 6	-----	-----	1, 535, 890	10. 5	727, 614	5. 0	846, 221	5. 8	16
17	Kentucky	22, 372, 046	100	11, 884, 477	53. 1	2, 946, 204	13. 2	-----	-----	417, 522	1. 9	252, 040	1. 1	1, 108, 356	4. 9	17
18	Louisiana	8, 533, 765	100	2, 360, 995	27. 6	1, 679, 391	19. 7	-----	-----	851, 509	10. 0	6, 973	. 1	943, 371	11. 1	18
19	Maine	2, 915, 371	100	1, 248, 059	42. 8	67, 065	2. 3	-----	-----	259, 996	8. 9	32, 826	1. 1	376, 143	12. 9	19
20	Maryland	7, 865, 851	100	2, 736, 850	34. 8	882, 748	11. 2	-----	-----	871, 638	11. 1	274, 263	3. 5	1, 450, 278	18. 4	20
21	Massachusetts	49, 165, 860	100	14, 361, 830	29. 2	4, 473, 089	9. 1	9, 016	(1)	4, 628, 615	9. 4	1, 516, 661	3. 1	6, 666, 263	13. 6	21
22	Michigan	44, 019, 374	100	20, 597, 908	46. 8	3, 923, 101	8. 9	-----	-----	1, 699, 188	3. 9	3, 262, 260	7. 4	6, 584, 580	14. 9	22
23	Minnesota	22, 166, 536	100	8, 166, 118	36. 8	2, 820, 495	12. 7	16, 765	. 1	4, 773, 234	21. 5	805, 130	3. 6	1, 481, 783	6. 7	23
24	Mississippi	7, 138, 267	100	2, 386, 497	33. 4	1, 150, 802	16. 1	-----	-----	250, 538	3. 5	251, 814	3. 5	446, 158	6. 3	24
25	Missouri	25, 168, 995	100	10, 307, 922	40. 9	1, 097, 686	4. 4	-----	-----	1, 887, 670	7. 5	2, 314, 274	9. 2	2, 484, 058	9. 9	25
26	Montana	4, 183, 432	100	1, 730, 307	41. 4	273, 421	6. 5	-----	-----	361, 853	8. 6	357, 869	8. 6	248, 831	5. 9	26
27	Nebraska	5, 660, 980	100	2, 853, 425	50. 4	526, 707	9. 3	980	(1)	422, 167	7. 5	81, 949	1. 5	580, 007	10. 2	27
28	Nevada	1, 246, 556	100	293, 084	23. 5	45, 695	3. 7	-----	-----	201, 922	16. 2	44, 036	3. 5	16, 974	1. 4	28
29	New Hampshire	2, 845, 797	100	749, 479	26. 3	196, 442	6. 9	-----	-----	493, 633	17. 4	51, 545	1. 8	635, 343	22. 3	29
30	New Jersey	36, 141, 304	100	12, 240, 764	33. 9	3, 472, 904	9. 6	90, 907	. 2	6, 318, 010	17. 5	2, 389, 091	6. 6	3, 656, 643	10. 1	30
31	New Mexico	5, 578, 115	100	1, 831, 135	32. 8	1, 160, 518	20. 8	-----	-----	327, 376	5. 8	543, 543	9. 7	311, 630	5. 6	31
32	New York City	117, 527, 372	100	20, 839, 914	17. 7	18, 096, 171	15. 4	1, 236, 986	1. 1	35, 198, 837	29. 9	-----	-----	7, 725, 432	6. 5	32
33	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	71, 529, 862	100	23, 897, 471	33. 4	5, 535, 862	7. 7	33, 629	. 1	6, 737, 854	9. 4	2, 507, 889	3. 5	15, 336, 051	21. 5	33
34	North Carolina	9, 103, 974	100	2, 157, 832	23. 7	1, 011, 176	11. 1	-----	-----	798, 737	8. 8	357, 150	3. 9	1, 183, 946	13. 0	34
35	North Dakota	3, 442, 067	100	1, 387, 578	40. 3	358, 532	10. 4	-----	-----	358, 272	10. 4	94, 602	2. 8	306, 934	8. 9	35
36	Ohio	97, 682, 440	100	45, 386, 440	46. 5	10, 471, 550	10. 7	14, 449	(1)	11, 444, 472	11. 7	4, 789, 662	4. 9	9, 396, 318	9. 6	36
37	Oklahoma	22, 579, 590	100	9, 295, 818	41. 2	2, 822, 728	12. 5	-----	-----	551, 369	2. 4	1, 999, 026	8. 9	1, 327, 841	5. 9	37
38	Oregon	7, 855, 600	100	3, 828, 753	48. 7	414, 572	5. 3	11, 954	. 2	506, 264	6. 4	654, 618	8. 3	507, 403	6. 5	38
39	Pennsylvania	114, 400, 252	100	64, 419, 339	56. 3	7, 255, 204	6. 3	-----	-----	8, 970, 653	7. 9	5, 728, 963	5. 0	9, 580, 306	8. 3	39
40	Rhode Island	7, 944, 281	100	2, 775, 485	34. 9	742, 929	9. 4	-----	-----	1, 003, 545	12. 6	26, 617	. 3	1, 069, 398	13. 5	40
41	South Carolina	9, 834, 319	100	2, 451, 172	24. 9	1, 210, 391	12. 3	-----	-----	198, 938	2. 0	77, 906	. 8	476, 041	4. 8	41
42	South Dakota	4, 082, 223	100	1, 508, 267	36. 9	275, 787	6. 8	-----	-----	149, 206	3. 6	286, 021	7. 0	249, 525	6. 1	42
43	Tennessee	13, 285, 428	100	5, 775, 311	43. 5	1, 145, 656	8. 6	-----	-----	558, 906	4. 2	226, 036	1. 7	395, 577	3. 0	43
44	Texas	36, 802, 886	100	22, 234, 427	60. 4	1, 605, 451	4. 4	178, 626	. 5	2, 096, 184	5. 7	2, 106, 375	5. 7	2, 129, 067	5. 8	44
45	Utah	7, 234, 762	100	1, 694, 434	23. 4	1, 243, 089	17. 2	990	(1)	526, 910	7. 3	356, 775	4. 9	611, 976	8. 5	45
46	Vermont	2, 188, 308	100	1, 156, 983	52. 8	193, 791	8. 9	-----	-----	59, 332	2. 7	13, 226	. 6	282, 869	12. 9	46
47	Virginia	8, 295, 658	100	1, 938, 937	23. 4	541, 009	6. 5	-----	-----	1, 774, 604	21. 4	54, 805	. 7	723, 104	8. 7	47
48	Washington	16, 817, 596	100	5, 379, 402	32. 0	1, 075, 993	6. 4	-----	-----	2, 147, 227	12. 8	3, 837, 133	22. 8	1, 080, 702	6. 4	48
49	West Virginia	16, 681, 499	100	10, 302, 358	61. 7	1, 656, 899	9. 9	-----	-----	416, 170	2. 5	78, 450	. 5	1, 642, 785	9. 9	49
50	Wisconsin	30, 252, 856	100	8, 349, 781	27. 6	2, 647, 067	8. 7	-----	-----	4, 287, 614	14. 2	5, 417, 198	17. 9	3, 837, 074	12. 7	50
51	Wyoming	2, 926, 988	100	1, 086, 495	37. 1	316, 446	10. 8	-----	-----	317, 669	10. 9	337, 773	11. 5	250, 546	8. 6	51

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[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

(*Concluded on page 99*)

TABLE 13.—VALUE OF W. P. A. PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES AND BY STATES—Concluded

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Line No.	State	Electric utilities		Airports and other transportation		Educational, professional, and clerical		Sewing and other goods projects		Sanitation and health		Miscellaneous		Line No.
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Grand total	$1, 845, 415	0. 2	$28, 196, 405	2. 4	$84, 829, 306	7. 2	$77, 256, 241	6. 6	$39, 831, 552	3. 4	$43, 903, 258	3. 8	1
2	Alabama	17, 143	. 1	129, 207	. 9	496, 837	3. 5	1, 471, 233	10. 3	1, 336, 543	9. 4	417, 584	2. 9	2
3	Arizona					244, 045	4. 9	321, 117	6. 5	263, 653	5. 3	448, 633	9. 1	3
4	Arkansas	24, 422	. 2	45, 339	. 3	414, 818	2. 9	723, 906	5. 0	1, 279, 914	8. 9	526, 762	3. 7	4
5	California			6, 889, 554	9. 4	7, 089, 696	9. 7	3, 383, 699	4. 6	851, 062	1. 2	2, 007, 576	2. 8	5
6	Colorado	2, 198	(1)	46, 032	. 4	724, 882	5. 9	947, 546	7. 8	140, 847	1. 2	353, 182	2. 9	6
7	Connecticut			419, 129	3. 7	951, 577	8. 4	429, 024	3. 8	27, 977	. 2	254, 195	2. 2	7
8	Delaware			91, 455	8. 8	59, 978	5. 8	140, 261	13. 4	232, 062	22. 3	67, 655	6. 5	8
9	District of Columbia			243, 781	5. 5	150, 963	3. 4	495, 282	11. 1	25, 348	. 6	677, 534	15. 2	9
10	Florida	32, 229	. 2	1, 324, 529	9. 9	699, 306	5. 2	812, 863	6. 1	79, 601	. 6	779, 466	5. 8	10
11	Georgia			837, 366	3. 6	745, 414	3. 2	2, 735, 760	11. 7	1, 624, 859	7. 0	608, 967	2. 6	11
12	Idaho	12, 952	. 3			98, 452	2. 0	726, 598	14. 7	247, 334	5. 0	159, 592	3. 3	12
13	Illinois	11, 892	(1)	873, 297	1. 1	4, 971, 538	6. 2	2, 985, 042	3. 7	2, 279, 023	2. 9	2, 222, 861	2. 8	13
14	Indiana	132, 725	. 3	418, 777	1. 0	955, 937	2. 1	2, 346, 282	5. 3	2, 739, 325	6. 2	1, 200, 205	2. 7	14
15	Iowa			59, 173	. 7	337, 684	4. 3	834, 726	10. 5	20, 162	. 3	334, 966	4. 3	15
16	Kansas			82, 283	. 6	475, 238	8. 3	2, 403, 689	16. 5	720, 599	4. 9	243, 970	1. 6	16
17	Kentucky	14, 670	. 1	3, 121	(1)	741, 977	3. 3	2, 139, 953	9. 6	2, 002, 597	8. 9	866, 129	3. 9	17
18	Louisiana	20, 036	. 2	10, 465	. 1	715, 526	8. 4	217, 679	2. 6	127, 328	1. 5	1, 600, 492	18. 7	18
19	Maine			199, 807	6. 9	153, 518	5. 3	527, 291	18. 1			50, 666	1. 7	19
20	Maryland	579, 244	7. 4	328, 155	4. 1	208, 064	2. 7	401, 858	5. 1	74, 046	1. 0	58, 707	. 7	20
21	Massachusetts	59, 820	. 1	617, 462	1. 2	3, 835, 452	7. 8	9, 267, 933	18. 9	464, 681	. 9	3, 265, 038	6. 7	21
22	Michigan	189, 983	. 4	1, 916, 170	4. 4	2, 903, 622	6. 6	1, 272, 078	2. 9	1, 500	(1)	1, 668, 984	3. 8	22
23	Minnesota	58, 103	. 3	488, 325	2. 2	1, 458, 905	6. 6	1, 509, 255	6. 8	176, 678	. 8	411, 745	1. 9	23
24	Mississippi			229, 546	3. 2	623, 294	8. 8	897, 475	12. 6	286, 112	4. 0	616, 031	8. 6	24
25	Missouri	133, 207	. 5	242, 032	1. 0	570, 414	2. 3	3, 485, 714	13. 8	928, 015	3. 7	1, 718, 003	6. 8	25
26	Montana			103, 635	2. 5	100, 773	2. 4	567, 079	13. 6	248, 678	5. 9	190, 986	4. 6	26
27	Nebraska	13, 492	. 2	195, 550	3. 5	298, 175	5. 3	515, 156	9. 1	25, 025	. 4	148, 347	2. 6	27
28	Nevada					52, 060	4. 2	245, 131	19. 6			347, 654	27. 9	28
29	New Hampshire			45, 743	1. 6	171, 290	6. 0	322, 611	11. 3	10, 185	. 4	169, 526	6. 0	29
30	New Jersey	20, 288	. 1	1, 046, 130	2. 9	2, 375, 040	6. 6	1, 754, 639	4. 8	646, 505	1. 8	2, 130, 383	5. 9	30
31	New Mexico			11, 214	. 2	119, 764	2. 2	652, 309	11. 7	466, 345	8. 4	154, 281	2. 8	31
32	New York City	101, 100	. 1	2, 429, 465	2. 1	26, 381, 268	22. 5	1, 218, 059	1. 0	3, 553, 300	3. 0	746, 840	. 7	32
33	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	24, 053	(1)	2, 147, 434	3. 0	3, 493, 050	4. 9	6, 593, 632	9. 2	580, 492	. 8	4, 642, 445	6. 5	33
34	North Carolina			405, 862	4. 5	291, 994	3. 2	1, 457, 131	16. 0	804, 598	8. 8	635, 548	7. 0	34
35	North Dakota	5, 901	. 2	10, 916	. 3	319, 037	9. 3	317, 612	9. 2	176, 504	5. 1	106, 179	3. 1	35
36	Ohio	161, 427	. 2	1, 849, 897	1. 9	3, 628, 256	3. 7	5, 556, 758	5. 7	3, 366, 912	3. 4	1, 616, 299	1. 7	36
37	Oklahoma			87, 017	. 4	611, 592	2. 7	1, 896, 189	8. 4	3, 152, 389	13. 9	835, 621	3. 7	37
38	Oregon			261, 484	3. 3	820, 071	10. 5	293, 884	3. 7	174, 616	2. 2	381, 981	4. 9	38
39	Pennsylvania			1, 577, 600	1. 4	7, 636, 763	6. 7	3, 430, 648	3. 0	1, 465, 253	1. 3	4, 335, 523	3. 8	39
40	Rhode Island			39, 154	. 5	639, 213	8. 1	969, 532	12. 2	493, 487	6. 2	184, 921	2. 3	40
41	South Carolina	7, 742	. 1	270, 904	2. 8	802, 635	8. 2	1, 181, 572	12. 0	1, 332, 449	13. 6	1, 824, 569	18. 5	41
42	South Dakota			91, 138	2. 2	402, 510	9. 9	830, 865	20. 4	36, 393	. 9	252, 511	6. 2	42
43	Tennessee	2, 336	(1)	1, 022, 740	7. 7	677, 618	5. 1	1, 500, 811	11. 3	1, 144, 508	8. 6	835, 929	6. 3	43
44	Texas			14, 570	(1)	1, 089, 726	3. 0	1, 601, 373	4. 3	2, 941, 189	8. 0	805, 898	2. 2	44
45	Utah	17, 247	. 2	267, 295	3. 7	890, 049	12. 3	443, 023	6. 1	799, 499	11. 1	383, 475	5. 3	45
46	Vermont			30, 536	1. 4	135, 037	6. 2	305, 996	14. 0			10, 538	. 5	46
47	Virginia	12, 255	. 1	81, 186	1. 0	584, 954	7. 1	806, 351	9. 7	882, 942	10. 6	895, 511	10. 8	47
48	Washington	6, 557	(1)	260, 893	1. 5	965, 435	5. 8	965, 383	5. 7	143, 538	. 9	955, 333	5. 7	48
49	West Virginia			259, 195	1. 6	323, 270	1. 9	393, 764	2. 4	1, 357, 071	8. 1	251, 537	1. 5	49
50	Wisconsin	184, 393	. 6	145, 303	. 5	2, 221, 380	7. 3	2, 742, 154	9. 1	26, 232	. 1	394, 660	1. 3	50
51	Wyoming			46, 539	1. 6	171, 209	5. 8	218, 315	7. 5	74, 176	2. 5	107, 820	3. 7	51

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[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 14.—VALUE OF PROJECTS APPROVED FOR W. P. A. BY TYPES AND BY STATES

JANUARY 15, 1936

Line no.	State	Grand total		Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Parks and playgrounds		Flood control and other conservation		Public utilities		Line no.
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Total	$4, 579, 358, 858	100	$1, 810, 118, 848	39. 5	$487, 146, 993	10. 6	$399, 211, 378	8. 7	$293, 807, 134	6. 4	$482, 443, 701	10. 5	1
2	Alabama	51, 308, 789	100	17, 993, 876	35. 1	9, 240, 760	18. 0	2, 223, 535	4. 3	1, 367, 142	2. 7	3, 722, 006	7. 3	2
3	Arizona	14, 623, 695	100	4, 898, 907	33. 5	3, 434, 776	23. 5	1, 772, 551	12. 1	1, 463, 428	10. 0	143, 117	1. 0	3
4	Arkansas	45, 560, 829	100	28, 739, 638	63. 1	3, 794, 961	8. 3	2, 112, 109	4. 6	2, 665, 734	5. 9	1, 020, 096	2. 2	4
5	California	221, 902, 939	100	39, 850, 565	17. 9	22, 351, 759	10. 1	19, 759, 498	8. 9	11, 702, 250	5. 3	68, 249, 461	30. 8	5
6	Colorado	36, 259, 051	100	12, 337, 981	34. 0	4, 209, 946	11. 6	1, 703, 040	4. 7	7, 817, 570	21. 6	1, 738, 465	4. 8	6
7	Connecticut	47, 265, 832	100	18, 398, 625	38. 9	3, 003, 392	6. 3	2, 899, 774	6. 1	1, 633, 265	3. 5	7, 028, 322	14. 9	7
8	Delaware	3, 616, 936	100	1, 125, 928	31. 1	233, 282	6. 4	235, 995	6. 5	382, 725	10. 6	534, 420	14. 8	8
9	District of Columbia	10, 261, 219	100	996, 396	9. 7	1, 733, 901	16. 9	2, 132, 405	20. 8	60, 372	0. 6	888, 940	8. 7	9
10	Florida	47, 001, 191	100	17, 920, 947	38. 1	8, 879, 916	18. 9	2, 409, 120	5. 1	949, 200	2. 0	3, 661, 669	7. 8	10
11	Georgia	59, 639, 865	100	20, 688, 173	34. 7	10, 359, 764	17. 4	2, 515, 172	4. 2	800, 846	1. 3	8, 242, 886	13. 8	11
12	Idaho	21, 048, 526	100	7, 923, 960	37. 6	1, 194, 154	5. 7	779, 267	3. 7	7, 714, 890	36. 7	561, 686	2. 6	12
13	Illinois	300, 904, 998	100	96, 426, 177	32. 0	26, 779, 571	9. 0	40, 678, 653	13. 5	11, 233, 866	3. 7	62, 565, 132	20. 8	13
14	Indiana	128, 299, 171	100	58, 228, 511	45. 4	12, 789, 916	9. 9	11, 867, 199	9. 2	11, 240, 846	8. 8	9, 290, 183	7. 2	14
15	Iowa	62, 682, 057	100	27, 802, 587	44. 4	5, 503, 333	8. 6	5, 882, 852	9. 4	2, 736, 032	4. 4	5, 934, 644	9. 5	15
16	Kansas	80, 335, 536	100	33, 451, 687	41. 6	5, 107, 453	6. 4	4, 916, 142	6. 1	4, 611, 121	5. 8	21, 384, 266	26. 6	16
17	Kentucky	100, 325, 966	100	60, 510, 240	60. 3	15, 796, 696	15. 7	2, 290, 311	2. 3	1, 118, 481	1. 1	5, 976, 828	6. 0	17
18	Louisiana	61, 905, 063	100	20, 923, 448	33. 8	8, 138, 206	13. 1	18, 279, 187	29. 6	3, 031, 302	4. 9	3, 786, 847	6. 1	18
19	Maine	123, 902, 717	100	35, 275, 410	28. 5	5, 551, 827	4. 5	15, 360, 054	12. 3	155, 259	. 1	33, 833, 041	27. 3	19
20	Maryland	32, 886, 260	100	11, 698, 841	35. 6	4, 419, 028	13. 4	2, 040, 521	6. 2	556, 074	1. 7	6, 389, 952	19. 4	20
21	Massachusetts	177, 468, 037	100	77, 684, 979	43. 8	9, 834, 649	5. 5	8, 655, 805	4. 9	4, 666, 892	2. 6	18, 553, 972	10. 5	21
22	Michigan	137, 945, 019	100	65, 065, 652	47. 2	13, 797, 122	10. 0	7, 786, 100	5. 6	8, 049, 133	5. 8	16, 573, 852	12. 0	22
23	Minnesota	103, 788, 718	100	48, 132, 323	46. 3	11, 528, 297	11. 2	11, 187, 406	10. 8	14, 641, 930	14. 1	3, 473, 487	3. 4	23
24	Mississippi	59, 834, 325	100	24, 811, 530	41. 5	14, 071, 578	23. 5	1, 393, 605	2. 3	3, 168, 262	5. 3	1, 496, 729	2. 5	24
25	Missouri	96, 590, 323	100	37, 901, 903	39. 2	17, 090, 798	17. 7	6, 312, 818	6. 5	7, 427, 329	7. 7	12, 450, 920	12. 9	25
26	Montana	26, 300, 825	100	11, 088, 850	42. 1	4, 362, 044	16. 6	1, 662, 947	6. 3	2, 414, 182	9. 2	1, 007, 336	3. 8	26
27	Nebraska	34, 927, 463	100	16, 483, 129	47. 2	3, 229, 088	9. 2	1, 884, 013	5. 4	1, 348, 539	3. 9	4, 922, 697	14. 1	27
28	Nevada	2, 931, 925	100	752, 619	25. 7	615, 408	21. 0	337, 154	11. 5	102, 676	3. 5	47, 447	1. 6	28
29	New Hampshire	17, 284, 970	100	5, 265, 751	30. 6	855, 192	4. 9	2, 476, 880	14. 3	921, 806	5. 3	2, 231, 746	12. 9	29
30	New Jersey	125, 730, 178	100	43, 461, 509	34. 6	11, 898, 737	9. 5	21, 767, 756	17. 3	2, 915, 410	2. 3	10, 102, 738	8. 0	30
31	New Mexico	20, 624, 182	100	11, 428, 441	55. 4	3, 420, 114	16. 6	820, 061	4. 0	1, 423, 873	6. 9	546, 385	2. 6	31
32	New York City	354, 142, 254	100	69, 964, 300	19. 8	64, 670, 220	18. 3	91, 225, 106	25. 7	2, 785, 493	. 8	25, 938, 382	7. 3	32
33	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	470, 805, 028	100	277, 221, 100	58. 9	18, 800, 909	4. 0	19, 283, 727	4. 1	22, 842, 925	4. 9	45, 058, 886	9. 6	33
34	North Carolina	61, 225, 628	100	19, 316, 337	31. 6	8, 942, 283	14. 6	2, 219, 313	3. 6	2, 704, 444	4. 4	2, 535, 121	4. 1	34
35	North Dakota	21, 276, 277	100	12, 598, 924	59. 2	1, 782, 320	8. 4	1, 768, 271	8. 3	457, 989	2. 2	472, 340	2. 2	35
36	Ohio	277, 800, 266	100	153, 731, 243	55. 3	23, 953, 089	8. 7	18, 278, 553	6. 6	12, 864, 012	4. 6	27, 568, 702	9. 9	36
37	Oklahoma	125, 508, 918	100	44, 525, 472	35. 5	21, 238, 995	16. 9	9, 709, 877	7. 7	14, 758, 939	11. 8	8, 917, 694	7. 1	37
38	Oregon	25, 344, 222	100	12, 404, 359	49. 0	4, 156, 162	16. 4	1, 083, 520	4. 3	2, 104, 486	8. 3	728, 802	2. 9	38
39	Pennsylvania	213, 689, 202	100	115, 237, 017	53. 9	14, 449, 779	6. 8	9, 431, 971	4. 4	6, 519, 104	3. 1	11, 443, 313	5. 4	39
40	Rhode Island	34, 309, 059	100	15, 828, 571	46. 1	2, 255, 376	6. 6	2, 489, 493	7. 3	723, 995	2. 1	2, 450, 208	7. 1	40
41	South Carolina	28, 963, 539	100	6, 572, 662	22. 7	5, 854, 273	20. 2	1, 194, 779	4. 1	2, 078, 019	7. 2	736, 948	2. 5	41
42	South Dakota	15, 178, 174	100	7, 478, 093	49. 3	1, 835, 431	12. 1	532, 231	3. 5	912, 226	6. 0	487, 119	3. 2	42
43	Tennessee	49, 606, 725	100	22, 464, 669	45. 3	6, 874, 498	13. 9	1, 168, 129	2. 4	609, 157	1. 2	1, 092, 608	2. 2	43
44	Texas	166, 163, 862	100	68, 889, 382	41. 5	15, 184, 340	9. 1	6, 688, 525	4. 0	36, 042, 995	21. 7	7, 973, 605	4. 8	44
45	Utah	14, 884, 257	100	2, 671, 302	17. 9	1, 689, 877	11. 4	561, 928	3. 8	1, 442, 446	9. 7	3, 621, 257	24. 3	45
46	Vermont	9, 926, 246	100	5, 084, 763	51. 2	1, 206, 427	12. 1	409, 360	4. 1	55, 604	. 6	1, 297, 832	13. 1	46
47	Virginia	48, 157, 339	100	14, 928, 247	31. 0	12, 314, 536	25. 5	1, 677, 108	3. 5	734, 245	1. 5	3, 254, 809	6. 8	47
48	Washington	47, 287, 272	100	13, 325, 332	28. 2	4, 689, 205	9. 9	4, 105, 719	8. 7	8, 482, 838	17. 9	3, 645, 518	7. 7	48
49	West Virginia	110, 628, 344	100	64, 236, 847	58. 1	22, 775, 871	20. 6	1, 538, 555	1. 4	1, 576, 876	1. 4	4, 193, 439	3. 8	49
50	Wisconsin	103, 239, 310	100	24, 714, 904	23. 9	10, 760, 762	10. 4	21, 388, 100	20. 7	14, 359, 450	13. 9	14, 040, 140	13. 6	50
51	Wyoming	5, 434, 616	100	1, 656, 681	30. 5	486, 952	9. 0	315, 183	5. 8	545, 497	10. 0	627, 708	11. 6	51
52	Nation-wide	142, 631, 715	100							42, 885, 959	30. 1			52

(*Concluded on page 101*)

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JANUARY 15, 1936

Line No.	State	Airports and other transportation		Educational, professional, and clerical		Sewing and other goods		Sanitation and health		Miscellaneous		Line No.
	(1)	Amount (2)	Percent (3)	Amount (4)	Percent (5)	Amount (6)	Percent (7)	Amount (8)	Percent (9)	Amount (10)	Percent (11)	
1	Total	$152, 706, 428	3. 3	$441, 927, 618	9. 7	$295, 553, 404	6. 5	$124, 144, 184	2. 7	$92, 299, 170	2. 1	1
2	Alabama	4, 454, 249	8. 7	2, 908, 800	5. 6	6, 007, 995	11. 7	2, 955, 252	5. 8	435, 174	. 8	2
3	Arizona	175, 740	1. 2	997, 700	6. 8	907, 027	6. 2	343, 584	2. 3	486, 865	3. 4	3
4	Arkansas	309, 463	. 7	2, 569, 568	5. 6	2, 860, 168	6. 3	1, 117, 117	2. 5	371, 975	. 8	4
5	California	10, 696, 955	4. 8	19, 503, 475	8. 8	27, 239, 444	12. 3	553, 319	. 2	1, 996, 213	. 9	5
6	Colorado	1, 370, 821	3. 8	3, 294, 620	9. 1	2, 075, 137	5. 7	615, 422	1. 7	1, 096, 049	3. 0	6
7	Connecticut	3, 107, 201	6. 6	2, 401, 438	5. 1	4, 296, 964	9. 1	2, 459, 454	5. 2	2, 037, 397	4. 3	7
8	Delaware	120, 380	3. 3	186, 916	5. 2	724, 953	20. 1	55, 734	1. 5	16, 603	. 5	8
9	District of Columbia	208, 656	2. 0	1, 431, 130	14. 0	1, 982, 487	19. 3	0	0	826, 932	8. 0	9
10	Florida	2, 361, 144	5. 0	3, 350, 448	7. 1	4, 385, 383	9. 4	2, 191, 795	4. 7	891, 569	1. 9	10
11	Georgia	936, 031	1. 6	4, 197, 304	7. 0	7, 592, 790	12. 7	3, 697, 155	6. 2	609, 744	1. 2	11
12	Idaho	249, 729	1. 2	797, 446	3. 8	933, 462	4. 4	548, 837	2. 6	345, 095	1. 7	12
13	Illinois	3, 021, 174	1. 0	32, 828, 844	10. 9	11, 391, 187	3. 8	4, 223, 979	1. 4	11, 756, 415	3. 9	13
14	Indiana	5, 945, 526	4. 6	6, 285, 329	4. 9	8, 288, 601	6. 5	2, 260, 893	1. 8	2, 102, 167	1. 7	14
15	Iowa	2, 876, 091	4. 6	4, 424, 545	7. 1	5, 149, 801	8. 2	534, 272	. 9	1, 837, 900	2. 9	15
16	Kansas	909, 400	1. 1	2, 674, 758	3. 3	5, 842, 396	7. 3	617, 955	. 8	820, 358	1. 0	16
17	Kentucky	331, 092	. 3	4, 983, 484	5. 0	3, 373, 699	3. 4	4, 721, 032	4. 7	1, 224, 103	1. 2	17
18	Louisiana	82, 515	. 1	4, 058, 468	6. 6	2, 280, 277	3. 7	882, 119	1. 4	442, 694	. 7	18
19	Maine	892, 280	. 7	1, 415, 856	1. 1	3, 331, 019	2. 7	27, 837, 189	22. 5	250, 782	. 3	19
20	Maryland	1, 924, 055	5. 9	2, 563, 206	7. 8	2, 646, 254	8. 0	364, 954	1. 1	283, 375	. 9	20
21	Massachusetts	6, 364, 097	3. 6	14, 097, 136	7. 9	20, 304, 328	11. 4	1, 876, 663	1. 1	15, 429, 516	8. 7	21
22	Michigan	3, 854, 896	2. 8	15, 724, 120	11. 4	4, 376, 100	3. 2	720, 669	. 5	1, 997, 375	1. 5	22
23	Minnesota	2, 191, 985	2. 1	7, 107, 639	6. 8	4, 237, 824	4. 1	360, 153	. 3	927, 674	. 9	23
24	Mississippi	1, 689, 730	2. 8	4, 702, 722	7. 9	4, 152, 617	6. 9	3, 408, 236	5. 7	939, 316	1. 6	24
25	Missouri	1, 330, 807	1. 4	4, 118, 210	4. 2	5, 215, 321	5. 4	2, 403, 391	2. 5	2, 338, 826	2. 5	25
26	Montana	423, 513	1. 6	2, 760, 079	10. 5	1, 860, 844	7. 1	487, 078	1. 9	233, 952	. 9	26
27	Nebraska	1, 626, 710	4. 7	2, 988, 673	8. 5	1, 686, 308	4. 8	302, 580	. 9	455, 726	1. 3	27
28	Nevada	383, 050	13. 1	304, 577	10. 3	348, 941	11. 9			40, 053	1. 4	28
29	New Hampshire	211, 479	1. 2	1, 132, 658	6. 6	3, 574, 611	20. 7	410, 665	2. 4	204, 182	1. 1	29
30	New Jersey	12, 442, 864	9. 9	12, 459, 362	9. 9	7, 566, 815	6. 0	1, 266, 849	1. 0	1, 848, 058	1. 5	30
31	New Mexico	54, 052	. 3	810, 287	3. 9	969, 572	4. 7	967, 325	4. 7	184, 072	. 9	31
32	New York City	20, 629, 613	5. 8	60, 033, 385	16. 9	12, 329, 064	3. 5	4, 506, 600	1. 3	2, 060, 091	. 6	32
33	New York (Excl. N. Y. C.)	16, 027, 812	3. 4	16, 168, 548	3. 4	33, 382 051	7. 1	3, 445, 336	. 7	18, 573, 734	3. 9	33
34	North Carolina	2, 554, 015	4. 2	8, 681, 717	14. 2	8, 920, 740	14. 6	3, 793, 475	6. 2	1, 558, 183	2. 5	34
35	North Dakota	78, 526	. 4	2, 257, 405	10. 6	1, 116, 847	5. 2	266, 444	1. 3	477, 211	2. 2	35
36	Ohio	4, 830, 495	1. 7	18, 935, 102	6. 8	8, 985, 569	3. 2	2, 432, 947	. 9	6, 220, 554	2. 3	36
37	Oklahoma	1, 696, 640	1. 3	3, 033, 126	2. 4	10, 017, 163	8. 0	9, 701, 493	7. 7	1, 909, 519	1. 6	37
38	Oregon	2, 019, 255	8. 0	1, 152, 637	4. 5	1, 074, 544	4. 2	481, 153	1. 9	139, 304	. 5	38
39	Pennsylvania	16, 083, 599	7. 5	18, 261, 217	8. 5	19, 269, 005	9. 0	1, 291, 716	. 6	1, 702, 481	. 8	39
40	Rhode Island	1, 035, 395	3. 0	1, 189, 732	3. 5	6, 054, 570	17. 6	1, 402, 452	4. 1	879, 267	2. 6	40
41	South Carolina	1, 311, 671	4. 5	3, 136, 148	10. 8	3, 169, 434	11. 0	4, 162, 884	14. 4	746, 721	2. 6	41
42	South Dakota	258, 305	1. 7	956, 025	6. 3	2, 229, 031	14. 7	58, 828	. 4	430, 885	2. 8	42
43	Tennessee	2. 250, 972	4. 5	4, 033, 309	8. 1	5, 624, 768	11. 3	5, 078, 812	10. 2	409, 803	. 9	43
44	Texas	1, 922, 223	1. 1	7, 580, 712	4. 5	10, 927, 327	6. 6	10, 270, 311	6. 2	684, 442	. 5	44
45	Utah	334, 156	2. 2	2, 731, 048	18. 3	856, 518	5. 8	893, 417	6. 0	82, 308	. 6	45
46	Vermont	336, 368	3. 4	417, 053	4. 2	862, 824	8. 7			256, 015	2. 6	46
47	Virginia	847, 078	1. 8	5, 659, 609	11. 8	2, 919, 446	6. 1	5, 361, 107	11. 1	461, 154	. 9	47
48	Washington	4, 584, 690	9. 7	4, 121, 840	8. 7	3, 761, 071	8. 0	296, 905	. 6	274, 154	. 6	48
49	West Virginia	3, 806, 895	3. 4	4, 889, 058	4. 4	5, 043, 872	4. 5	1, 747, 191	1. 6	819, 740	. 8	49
50	Wisconsin	1, 327, 911	1. 3	11, 244, 107	10. 9	2, 823, 513	2. 7	548, 402	. 6	2, 032, 021	2. 0	50
51	Wyoming	225, 124	4. 1	621, 286	11. 4	583, 722	10. 7	221, 040	4. 1	151, 423	2. 8	51
52	Nation-wide			99, 745, 756	69. 9							52

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